HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,209—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th June	PENINSULAR ..	5294	.....	.....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA ..	6938
9th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA ..	10519
23rd ,,	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
30th ,,	BENGAL	4581	MONGOLIA ...	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT ...	4890	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	6570
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	.....	.....
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel...	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC.....	6,635	Flandin	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX...	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ISIS	G. Damianovich...	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA...	R. Cobol	4,351	22nd July ,,
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto ...	3,995	29th Aug ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488., Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo ...	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 25th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th June, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,600 tons, on or about 21th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,001	M. Raggio	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,483	G. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti.....	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 900	Rs. 550	Rs. 195
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Belsito.....	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Mazanzini...	17th Aug. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery !

We will give

Rs. 5,000

FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent.'s SILVER WATCH, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS ?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money ; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
Prize Cash		3,000
1 Do. ,, ...		200
1 Do. ,, ...		100
20 Prizes ,, ...	Rs. 10 each...	200
500 Do. ,, ...	,, 5 ,, ...	2,500
523 Prizes	Rs.	5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES,

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK

ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)

FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.

PURE WINE VINEGAR.

SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,

Do. MORTADELLAS.

MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.

OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)

DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.

WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO

AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory ? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured" ? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me ;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza an Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable ? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS ; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

TRY ! TRY !! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 23rd, AND FRIDAY, 24th,

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

THE ALDOW'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

JUST ARRIVED from all the First Class Theatres and Circuses of Europe.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

Their Unique Entertainment full of NOVELTIES, TALENT and AMUSEMENT.

ORIGINAL and CLEVER TRICKS of MAGIC

Followed By Burlesques Exposure of each one.

ORIGINAL INVENTION COMICAL ELECTRIC APPLIANCES, First time in Bombay.

THE LIVING DYNAMOS,

THE MASKELYNE and COOK'S TRICK BOX Puzzling Every One.

ROUND THE WORLD, By Electric Light.

THE ELECTRO FAIRY DANCE AND VISIONS OF ART.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE, The Best and Latest Animated Pictures In India.

PRICES.

Stalls .....Rs. 3
Dress Circle .....Rs. 2
Pit and Galleries .....Re. 1

Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "NUBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 27th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th June, 1904.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.

Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the effects of the late Captain H. M. MOORE, will be held at the ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, on SATURDAY next, the 25th of June, 1904, at 2 o'clock P.M, by order of the PRESIDENT o the Committee of Adjustment.

The articles FOR SALE consist of a Horse and Cabriolet with 2 sets of Harness, etc., a new Piano by Gaveau, Paris, Household Kit consisting of Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room furniture, including Electro-Plated Ware, Knives, Forks, Glasses, Dinner and Tea Sets, &c., with Kitchen Utensils, etc. Medical Books and Instruments including 1-12th inch Oil Immersion Lens Microscope, a Lee Metford .303 Sporting Rifle with long range and sporting sights, a double barrelled central fire 12 Bore shot Gun, a Quekenbush Rook Rifle and a Weberley Revolver, as well as Saddle and Bridle. Also a large quantity of clothing and a number of Garden Plants in pots, &c., &c.

Property will be on view from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant,

All articles purchased at the Auction must be paid for in CASH before delivery.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, 1904, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING required for different Municipal Hospitals.

2. Samples of Clothing can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

3. Form of contract, etc., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the clothing, etc., tendered for. The deposit should be enclosed in the Tender and may be in cash or Public Securities. It will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract. A further deposit of such amount as together with the amount originally deposited will make up a total deposit of 10 per cent on the contract amount will have to be paid immediately on intimation to the Tenderer of the acceptance of his contract.

5. With each Tender samples of clothing proposed to be supplied should be submitted by the Tenderer. It is not necessary that the samples shou d be of the same colours as those of the office samples, but they should be of the same quality.

6 Tenderers have the option of tendering for any one or more of the articles specified in the schedule or for the whole of the supplies.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. E. WAITE, Chief Accountant, Municipality.

Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 14th June, 1904.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and COUNTRY-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC REPAIRS.—Out of date, uneconomical Electric Light and Power Installation are undertaken for reconstruction. Economical output guaranteed. Dynamo or Motors re-wired or new armatures supplied. Electric measuring and testing instruments, repaired.—C. JOST & Co. Electrical Works, Apollo Street, Bombay, Established 1882.

TO BE LET, 3RD FLOORS in Green Street, 2ND FLOOR in Tamarind Lane, for Office or Residence. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, &c., &c., IN THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., in the B.I.S.N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of old stores and other articles such as zinc tube, chain screws, spectacle clues, bill boss, shackles, iron cots, chain belt, iron hatch rings, iron piping, pump, scales, wooden tollies, iron belts, boat pintles, iron boiler for rice, wooden fittings, 1,800 lbs. ships biscuits, 1,900 lbs. corned beef, oilman stores, ullaged wines and liquors, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under Instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1904, at 2 p. m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE VALUABLE HORSES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sulleman Abdul Wahed and Co's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the following three horses, belonging to a Hyderabad Prince, viz—

1 handsome strong chestnut Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse 14-3, 8 years.
1 hand-some strong flea bitten grey Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years.

And some other horses belonging to Arab dealers.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER BY HICK'S AND HARGREAVES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co.. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Workshop of the Akbar Press Company, near Carnac Bridge and by order of the Agents of the Akbar Press Company the following boiler,—

1 boiler by Hick's and Hargreaves 6 ft, by 24 ft., working press 65lbs in working order.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

2 bay Arab, quiet in harness

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS KAPURWADI, SITUATE AT KANDAWADY LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from, and by order of, the mortgagees, and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4.30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 21th day of July, 1901, and made between the mortgagor Ramchandra Withoba Balaji of the first part, Bai Heerabai, widow of Withoba Balaji of the second part, the said Bai Heerabai of the third part and the mortgagee of the fourth part.

All that piece or parcel of pansion and tax land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon being a part of the cert known as Kapurwadi, situate at and fronting the Kandawady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2123 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 17, and new survey Nos. 751-8, 752) and 7321 and bounded on the east partly by the Bunder war Road now called Girgaum Back Road and partly by the said Kandawady Lane, on the west and north by the Khutterwady Lane and on the south by the property of Wishwanath Damodhar and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 1218, 1237, 825, to 833 and Street Nos. 70 to 74 and 2 to 6 and 147 to 151, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the said Ramchandra Withoba Balaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim & Kola, Solicitors for the mortgagee at No, 79 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of the Nawsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood P. P. household furniture, by Roberts and Gobard, such as drawing room sofas and chairs, hall cabinets, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, hand and foot sewing machine by "Jones", one organ by "Debain" Paris, one gent's and lady's bicycles, copying press, almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one Cassera by A. and N. with lens complete in bag, curtain with rods, &c., &c. one begatile table with 9 ivory balls and cues. the property of A. A. Macdonald, Esq., R. I. M., proceeding to Europe,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs, BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

A quantity of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of guns, rifles, bayonets, sword stick, daggers, Mouser rifles, Mouser carbine, revolvers, pistols, swords, percussion caps, walking sticks with swords, hunting knives, cartridges, &c., &c.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 60 CASES UMBRELLAS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the consignees and on account and at the risk of Moosa Hajee Ahmed:—

60 cases Umbrellas of different kinds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF COUNTRY TOBACCO IN BALES, BAGS, AND BUNDLES,

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government Tobacco Godown, Elphinstone Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the stock-in-trade of the late Gocouldass Gorbhandas consisting of—

About 203 bales bags and bundles of country tobacco and tobacco powder in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramji Hall, in the bungalow of Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas by order of the consigned valuable household furniture, carpets, rich 2, 3 and 4. light gas chandeliers, real Chubbs single door safe, double door Austrian safe, Wather's safe, garden iron benches and chairs, pic-tables with pier glasses, large size upright organ with spare rollers, table ornaments, American cupboard convertible into bedstead, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Major H F MARRIOT consisting of—

1 D. B. G. F. ham merless gun by C.G. Edwards in leather case.

The effects of the late Gocouldas Gorbhandass consisting of 21 cotton and silk bordered sarries.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a collection of law books, the property of a Pleader, consisting of Indian law reports of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad Series, leading cases in equity, Fisher's common law dyest, Chetty's Equity, Hindu law and usages, and other law books and novels.

Catalogues are ready and the books will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1904.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL, Acting Manager.

Centre-gate Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARIS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR, Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and Interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH: 19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET. E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CRED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 10.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	89⅞ 3-8	=	— 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99⅞ 3-4ex	=	+ 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling			
Loans	106	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 1-4	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 9-16	=	do
2 months hence	25 9-16	=	do
Spot in New York	55 1-2	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	=	— 1 1-2
Berlin "	20·40 1-4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	=	1-8
6 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	=	1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	=	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1-8 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	1 7-8 per cent	=	do

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Transfer on Bombay Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

METALS—
Copper Braziers 67-10.
Yellow metal 6.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 2s 1-4 J.-J. sellers
White Delhi 2s 3-4 J.-J. sellers
White Karachi 2s A.-S., seller
Red Karachi 2s 3-4 J.-J. sellers
} dull.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 32 7-8 J.-J. sellers
Brown 30 J.-A. buyers
} quiet.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 3-4 A.-S., done dull.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Camdor Castle Polynesian.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 38,20,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·40 plus 6,1 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-16 uncged. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6·2	5·97	5·78
—3	—7	—6
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·33	5·23	5·17
—5	—2	—2
Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·14	5·13	5·13
—2	—2	—2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	3,100
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	nil

In New York—

Spot	11·25	—45
Futures, month of July	10·60	—37
Do. do. December	9·44	—16

In New Orleans—

Spot	11	—1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	9·53	—19
Do. do. Dec.	9·37	—19
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 20th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	3,162 bales.
Wheat	24,951 cwts.
Linseed	25,823 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,381 "
Gingellyseed	2,243 "
Poppyseed	5,099 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	1,987 "
Rice	1,936 "
Myrabolams	640 "
Cottonseed	232 "
Mowrahseed	454 "
Gram	1,532 "
Jowar	11,212 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

Exchange—Tone quiet.
Bank T.T. 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D, A. 1s. 4 5-32d to 1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do do 1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 8 do do do 169 3-4
Marks 8 do do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 133 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do do 185 1-2
Japan 30 do do do 148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady
Cash 98-2
1st Settlement 30th June ... 98-0
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do 10th June	3	do	
Bank of Bengal do 19th May	4	do	
Bank of Madras do 31st May	5	do	

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	6	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady,			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	6	6
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	8	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready	19	3-4	20

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Pissi 91 per cent. ... Rs 27
Club, No. 1 ... Rs 27 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales ... bales 5,000
Imports ... do 3,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·89	5·81	5·65
—13	—13	—13
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·32	5·18	5·12
—5	—7	—7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·09	5·08	5·08
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—Tone dull.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	238	224	215	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	250	237	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	237	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	249	241	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	237	229	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	238	230	"
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	243	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	252	243		"
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	252	245	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ..	254	247	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	278	268	...	"
Surat (M.G.) ...	298	288	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	253	239	...	"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	250	236	226	"
Bagalkote	...	...	223	"
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	255	241	231	"
Do (H. G. ...	252	238	228	F G F
Compta (M G ...	...	...	255	247
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	255	247
Westerns	...	...	236	238

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Broomgunger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 1-4
Bar Silver	25 9-16

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 22nd June, at 4.45 p.m. (Weather permitting).

1 Individual Tent-pegging—Ponies.
2 Jumping Competition—Horses.
3 Ladies' Trotting Race.
4 Mounted Infantry Race, Horse or Pony—To run, leading horse, and ride alternately 50 yards. Horses to be saddled at post; total course about 200 yards.
5 Pre-Raphaelite Stakes—Gentlemen to ride given course to blackboard. Draw an animal of which the name is given them. Lady gives name of animal and gentleman rides back. Shortest time wins.
6. Pony Scurry for all Ponis 14-1 and under—Australian and English ponies scratch. Arabs and C.-B's, receive 15 yards.
7 Horse Scurry.

Entries for the Scurries should, if possible, reach the undersigned by 10 a.m., Wednesday, and should state class of horse, and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

N. B.—"Horse" events to be open to animals over 14-1 only; "pony" events to those 14-1 and under.

W. E. CRUM,
Hony. Secretary.

Cerevosine is a special form of yeast which is used in the new treatment of diseases by phagocytosis. Boils and many skin eruptions are caused by the presence of microbes and these are absorbed by the yeast plant, as it exist in Cerevosine.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

GARTH—June 16, at Dacca, from an accident at Polo, George Loftus Garth fourth surviving son of the late Sir Richard Garth.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-34m., 0-29a. Low water, 0-9m., 0-20a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m.
Football, Cooperage.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Sydney per extra s.s. Egypt will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Armand Behic will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p. m. on the 24th instant. Parcel mail for French-China and Japan close at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKYARD.—Noor Mahomed, a Mahomedan boiler-maker employed in the Government Dockyard, was on Monday afternoon seated on a beam near the roof of the boiler shop, when he accidentally fell on to the ground from a height of about twenty-eight feet. He was picked up in an unconscious state and conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where it was ascertained that he had received a fracture of the base of the skull. He died shortly after admission.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Hamilton charged Lawrence Rozario, an assistant in the employ of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, with the theft of two panama hats of the value of Rs. 45, the property of the Society. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, prosecuted; while Mr. Desai, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was employed in the tailoring department of the Company, where hats were sold. On Monday evening as the accused was leaving the premises, he was searched by Mr. William Carlin, an inspector of the Company, and a panama hat was found concealed under his trousers at the waist. The matter was reported to the deputy Manager, and the accused was given into custody. The stock was subsequently examined and another hat was missed. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING IN "JOTA" SPECULATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Lakhamsi Malsi, Trimkamji Virji and Joomakhram Sukhmal, the first accused with keeping a common gaming house in Sheik Memon Street, and the other two accused with assisting him in the management of the same. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Sloane applied for permission to withdraw the charge against the second accused. He said he had not sufficient evidence against that accused and that he wanted to call him as a witness for the prosecution. The permission was granted and the accused discharged. He was then placed in the witness box has gave evidence as to how the speculation was carried on and what commission the first accused charged in respect of the betting transaction. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

CHARGE AGAINST A HOSPITAL STEWARD.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Walker charged Dosaya Ramaya, a hospital steward with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of one bottle of brandy and one bottle of rum, valued at Rs. 10, the property of the Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals. Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker pleader defended the accused. The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment said the accused was employed as a steward at the Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals and as such he was in charge of the stores including wines and spirits. It was urged by the prosecution that on the 15th April last, when the articles in the stores under the charge of the accused were checked, they were found to be short by two bottles of brandy and two bottles of rum and as the accused was in charge of the stores, in the absence of this satisfactorily accounting for the shortage, the fact of the required quantity of liquor not being there would be evidence of misappropriation. It was further contended by the prosecution that on the night of the 14th April, the accused had one bottle of rum and one bottle of brandy taken out from the stores and that in the presence of general witnesses drank a great portion of the rum battle and took away the bottle of brandy in a victoria. His Worship observed that the witnesses for the prosecution were subordinates of the accused and it was admitted by Dr. Prescott, House Surgeon of the hospitals, that on several occasions the accused had reported them to him and that they were reprimanded in consequence. The Court did not think that the accused could have taken out the bottles and drank a portion of one of them in the presence of his subordinates who were not friendly to him and thus created evidence against himself. If the accused's wanted to take away the bottles there was no necessity for him to have created the evidence against himself as he had the key of the stores with him and he could have quietly taken them away. The compounder in whose room, it had been alleged, the accused drank the rum, was not called as a witness by the prosecution. Considering the probabilities for the case and taking into account the contradictory nature of the evidence for the prosecution, his Worship found himself unable to place any reliance upon that evidence. Dr. Prescott's evidence showed what happened subsequent to the accused's going away. It did not throw any light upon the question, whether the accused had really got the bottles taken out. The Magistrate, under the circumstances held that the charge was not proved against the accused and acquitted him.

THE ALDOW'S ENTERTAINMENT.

At the Novelty Theatre on Thursday and Friday nights, Mons. Aldow and his company will present their entertainment. Mons. Aldow is a magician who performs the cleverest feats of ledgerdemain and then "blows the gaff" on his own performance by a burlesque exposure. He will introduce a number of novelties to a Bombay audience, including comical electric appliances and he also promises the "living dynamo", described as one of the most wonderful experiments with electricity, Maskelyne and Cook's box tricks, the electro-fairy dance and "charming visions of art". The entertainment also includes an exhibition of animated pictures by the "Bioscope." Messrs. Soundy and Co. are booking seats.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Muddle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern and Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	0	0	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahimland Worli	2	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	7	4	73
Total plague deaths to date	276,088	227,984	
Same date last year	13	9	73

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 535 as against 512 during the previous week. Of the total number 55 died of plague which showed a decrease of 8 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 547 which included 92 deaths from plague.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit of Fida Ali Abdul Ali Nizami against the Secretary of State for India in Council, claiming for a declaration that he is the absolute owner of certain pieces of land at Matunga, and that the defendant and his servants are not entitled to claim any rent for them or to impose any tenancy upon the plaintiff in respect of them. Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon Mr. Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State.

The plaintiff said he is the owner of certain pieces of land and buildings standing thereon at Maharwada at Matunga. He became entitled to one of the said pieces under a deed of conveyance from one Gowribai, dated 7th March 1895. She had been in possession and enjoyment of the property as freehold without paying any rent and had erected a house thereon. The plaintiff became entitled to the other pieces of land under a deed of conveyance dated 1st January 1898 from one Babul Paku, who derived it from Kadu Katur, the patel of the Mahar community at Maharwada, under a deed of gift dated 5th May 1894. Kadu Katur had been in possession of the land for nearly a hundred years, and his predecessors in title had been in possession for many centuries prior thereto, and no rents of any kind had been paid to Government or any one else. On the 9th June 1899, plaintiff received a letter from the Collector of Bombay, which alleged that the land occupied by him had been occupied unauthorisedly, and notice was given to plaintiff that an annual rental of 12 pies per square yard would be charged for the whole of the land, which would be held in terms of a strict tenancy-at-will. The plaintiff submitted that he was the absolute owner of the land, and that Government are not the owners and are not entitled to impose upon him a tenancy against his will. Plaintiff has filed a suit in the Court of the Revenue Judge for a declaration that the pieces of land are not liable to any assessment and the said suit is still pending.

In his written statement, made through the Collector of Bombay, the Secretary of State for India in Council, said the portions of land referred to were outside the village of Matunga, and were known as Maharwada. These were occupied for a great number of years by Mahars, free of assessment; the land was simply occupied by them, and no attempts were made by the occupants to convey or transfer it until about five years ago. It was presumed the Mahars were allowed to occupy it in order that they might be at hand to perform the usual services, when called upon. The land had always remained Government land, and the Mahars were never accepted as owners of it, nor had they even claimed to be owners, and they did not possess any right to convey, when the land remained in the possession of Mahars, Government did not claim any assessment; but when it passed into the possession of persons other than Mahars, Government claimed the right to impose terms which might seem to them right and expedient. Prior to this suit, the plaintiff had brought a suit about the same land in the Court of the Revenue Judge, which was still pending, and it precluded this Court from trying this suit under Section 12 C. P. C. The Secretary of State for India in Council, in his supplemental written statement, said that in 1843 by a certificate dated 1st January, the then Assistant Collector of Land Revenue granted to Bharao Diwania Mucadam and other Mahars of the village the privilege of using 18 large and small tamarind trees adjoining to their houses for one year, after which the certificate was to be null and void. In February 1849, the Mahars presented a petition to the Governor in Council praying to be exempted from the payment of revenue to Government. This prayer was refused in May 1849. The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

SUIT BY COMMISSION AGENTS.

At the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe disposed of the suit of Chunilal Valabhram and others against Hirji Ratanji and his two brothers Padamsi and Trikamji. Mr. Lowji Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs and claimed Rs. 4,170 on an account adjusted on 24th October 1900, with interest and costs. The defendants traded in partnership, and plaintiff's firm carried on transactions on their behalf on commission. His lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs as prayed for.

SUIT ON MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES.

Shewraj Bhara & Co. sued La Gardiane Marine Insurance Company for Rs. 5,178 with 9 per cent. interest from 24th October 1903 and costs. Mr. Padshaw, instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The claim was on two marine insurance policies. Defendants' agent in Bombay was Palonji D. Ayrton, who had stated he would settle the claim on receiving orders from his principals. The evidence of Shewraj Bhara showed that, on 7th July, he effected insurance on 251 bags of rice; also on 518 bags of rice and 400 bags of paddy. The whole of the 251 bags was lost in a storm and 359 out of 518 bags were also lost. Messrs. Lidbetter & Co. professional adjusters, had awarded on an average Rs. 4,518 to the plaintiffs; they had, however, disallowed plaintiffs' claim of Rs. 660 being price of the 80 bags included in the above two losses. Plaintiffs claimed the amount of Rs. 660 also. A decree was passed in plaintiffs' favour with interest and costs.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Dunolly, Capt K and Mrs	Owen, Capt E H
Dyson, Major H	Welson, Mr C B, Mrs and Infant
Dawson, Mr E W	White, Major H A
Perrow, Mrs E J	Wickham, Lt M H
Pellymounter, Mrs	Fuich, Mrs
Stratford, Miss	Millar, M G
Wundeslick, Miss	McIvor, Mr
Weston, Capt A F	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Gordon, Lt R S	Dwarkadass, Mr M
Rouse, Capt A H	Danal, Mr D M
Cockburn Mr E	Hakim, Sing Mr D
Spencer, Mr J A	Martin, Mr H W
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs G G	McDougal, Mr E H
Sibley, Mr H L	McDougal, Mrs
Gifford, Mr and Mrs A	Dyas, Major J R
Theakston, Mr T R	Suttle, Mr and Mrs R E
Swan, Lt and Mrs R	Child
Bonnand, Mr A	Aukertell-Jones, Mr and Mrs R
Robertson, Mr J	
Musprott, Lt V E	Baxter, Mr A W
Milburn, Rev R J	Bogle, Mr E
Mason, Mr W	Hollins, Mr C E
How, Mr and Mrs D P	Lacy, Mr C B
Semple, Col D	

THE IN-COMING FRENCH STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic which is expected to arrive in Bombay from Marseilles to-morrow at 6 a.m., and will enter V. Dock No. 10 Shed direct :—

Mr T D La Fouche	Mr Rustomjee Nanabhoy
Mr M G Naidu	Bryce
Major R H Isacke	Mr W G Treacher
Mr C Pernon	Mr Cracke
Mr Whitty	Dr Bharswaja
Mr A Fairlie Bruce	Mr J Vaughan
Mr Ruttonjee Nanabhoy Bryce	Mrs Williams and 2 children

FROM SIDNEY.

Mr and Mrs Comte	Mr and Mrs Chalas
Mr Eugene-Carr	

FROM NOUMEA.

Mr and Mrs Th Delard and family	Mr Paul Sandoz
Capt Busson and family	Mr Lefebre

ALLEGED FIND OF GOLD IN CEYLON.

For many years past we have been promised the discovery of gold in paying quantities in Ceylon. At one time—in 1880—quite a furore was created by the alleged discovery of the precious metal in a reef on Rangbodde estate. Mr. Dixon, the Government Mineralogist, is said to have made the discovery and forthwith several estates set to work and dug and delved. Samples of the rock were in many cases sent home for assay, but without any practical result. Years afterwards gold was found at Akuressa, and Mr. Geo. Armitage got up a little syndicate to work it, but nothing came of it. Then when the Boers came here one of them, an Irishman with a silver tongue, persuaded Sir West Ridgeway that gold was to be found somewhere in the Island. But he also failed. Stories of the finding of gold in small quantities in the Banks of the Maha-oya and others streams have been frequent for many years. All this previous history, therefore, does not predispose us to place implicit reliance on any certain find of gold, says the "Times of Ceylon."

We hear, however, that whilst searching for plumbago of which there is known to be some quantity in the district, and whilst tunnelling deep into a quartz reef on Bramley estate Maturata, free gold has been found. Samples of the quartz have been sent home for assay with excellent results but it yet remains to be seen whether it can be found in sufficient quantity to be made commercially successful. We sincerely hope, however, it will.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Tuesday.—Pressure has risen everywhere. The changes have been somewhat irregular especially in Upper India where the rise has been largest. At Dera Ismail Khan for instance the rise has been more than twice as large as at Peshawar. The permanent low pressure area in North-west India has been displaced southwards to Lower Sind and the residual depression in the East Satpuras yesterday has intensified slightly and to-day is lying over the Gangetic Plain. Rain has fallen in Burma, North-east India, West Himalayas, and sub-Himalayas, West Coast, Central India Plateau, Central Provinces and the Deccan. Mercara has received 4 inches, Akola 3 1-2, Nagpur 3, Pendra and Tavoy 2 1-2, Cherrapoonjee, Darjeeling, Indore Neemuch and Sutna 2, Silchar, Dhubri, Simla, Ahmednagar, Khandwa, Sangor and Hoshangabad 1 1-2 inches; Lashio, Bahraich, Umballa, Chakrata, Hyderabad in Deccan, Hanumkonda, and Belgaum one inch and Jhansi 71 cents. Conditions are favourable for rain over the greater part of the country during the next 24 hours namely in Burma, North-east India, West Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, Central India Plateau, Central Provinces, Deccan and the West Coast. Showers are also likely in the United Provinces and are possible in South and East Punjab. Rainfall of the past day has caused a very rapid fall of temperature and the only areas in which temperature continued in marked excess were the central districts of the Gagentic Plain, Sind, West Punjab and Gujarat. The maximum temperature at Jacobabad was 119 degrees.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The transport Santhia, Captain R. Phillips, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Berbera, reports having experienced strong monsoon and no rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	16 95	17 75	18 32	13 21
Tuesday 21st June	0 11	0 52	0 28	0 10
Total	17 06	18 27	18 60	13 34
Total fall to 21st June, '03	18 49	19 56	17 66	21 62
Total fall to 21st June, '02	7 97	11 33	9 78	9 68

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Monday, 20th June	0	18

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rain-Fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 18th June :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	16	11	Viramgam	4	0
Panjoo	11	62	Dabhoi	0	0
Valtunna	7	55	Sevalia	0	5
Palghur	10	41	Godbra	2	2
Ghoiwad	6	44	Patri	0	22
Daman	5	83	Limkhera	0	34
Bulsar	7	24	Dohad	0	29
Nausari	3	0	Amargarh	0	77
Surat	1	56	Rutlam	0	13
Kim	1	57	Nagda	0	73
Brosch	0	50	Rajpardi	0	40
Baroda	0	35	Bardoli	1	10
Mehmadabad	0	5	Nandbar	2	90
Ahmedabad	0	4	Nardana	1	83

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·52	C lm	3	99·3	81·9	53	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·51	NNW	10	107·2	87·2	79	.....	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Aden	29·73	W	9	95·8	81·8	60	.....	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore	29·58	W	8	111·4	76·2	78	0·19	0·36	— 0·53
Sirsa	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Delhi	29·52	E	13	106·2	81·7	69	.....	0·07	— 1·49
Agra	29·4 1	NE	9	105·0	83·9	71	.....	0·16	— 1·19
Cawnpore	29·4 1	E	8	102·4	85·8	76	.....	0·51	— 1·38
Allahabad	29·48	ENE	14	101·4	84·7	77	.....	0·00	— 2·71
Jhansi	29·59	NW	8	103·2	80·2	91	0·71	1·89	— 0·07
Jacobabad	29·49	E	2	119·0	8 1·3	7	.....	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·49	W	15	99·4	84·8	62	.....	0·00	— 0·14
Jeypore	29·74	Calm	1	107·2	81·0	68	1·11	1·11	— 0·25
Ajmere	29·54	S	1	104·4	80·0	87	0·19	2·07	+ 0·88
Deesa	29·5 5	S	18	105·4	83·6	66	.....	0·47	— 0·44
Ahmedabad	29·55	SW	4	102·3	80·8	82	0·01	0·01	— 4·3
Bhuj	29·54	SW	20	97·3	85·8	87	.....	0·00	— 0·99
Jamnagar	29·47	WSW	25	96·1	82·3	76	.....	0·00	— 2·31
Dwarka	29·56	WSW	11	89·4	82·2	85	.....	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·69	W	16	100·9	81·0	63	.....	0·81	— 2·12
Bhavnagar Para.	29·56	SW	13	102·1	85·0	65	.....	0·28	— 3·57
Veraval	29·59	W	0	86·	82·2	8	.....	0·40	— 3·82
Neemuch	29·6 0	W	13	100·2	72·2	36	1·79	3·87	+ 1·47
Indore	29·60	Calm	1	98·0	71·1	72	1·12	1·12	— 0·80
Sangor	29·59	W	10	95·9	74·1	59	1·46	1·34	— 2·87
Jubbulpore	29·4 2	NE	4	94·0	76·6	84	.....	3·08	— 1·88
Hoshangabad	29·53	SW	4	95·6	76·2	70	1·00	1·2	— 2·09
Khandwa	29·55	W	9	100·7	74·3	63	1·31	2·01	— 1·59
Raipur	29·2 0	SW	7	84·1	71·4	83	.....	3·39	+ 4·49
Nagpur	29·2 3	W	9	88·3	73·9	78	.....	2·92	+ 0·68
Amraoti	29·26	W	4	89·0	74·0	82	3·19	6·36	+ 2·31
Akola	29·35	W	19	89·0	?	95	0·62	2·74	— 0·1
Surat	29·82	WSW	9	92·	83·1	79	.....	2·02	— 3·23
Malegaon	29·81	NW	9	97·4	76·	78	0·01	3·31	— 0·07
Bombay	29· 58	W	21	86·9	81·9	86	0·19	13·27	+ 0·1
Poona	29·57	SW	21	88·6	71·	57	0·01	0·15	— 3·15
Ahmednagar	29·61	SW	9	89·8	71·	68	1·39	2·4	— 1·89
Aurangabad	29·58	W	16	87·9	71·	85	.....	1·85	...
Sholapur	29·62	WSW	13	87·2	78·	75	0·13	4·95	+ 1·62
Ratnagiri	29·70	WSW	18	84·2	79·	73	0·58	26·31	+ 3·88
Bijapur	29·6 5	WSW	19	87·1	...	78	0·05	1·75	— 1·38
Belgaum	29·72	WSW	34	7·3	67·	81	0·8	8·13	+ 7·50
Mormugoa	29·78	W	11	89·0	77·	87	0·39	33·1	+ 14·75
Karwar	29·74	SW	12	84·2	78·	78	0·10	39·8	+ 12·06
Mangalore	29·80	WSW	10	89·4	7··	88	0·19	25·8	+ 1·93
Calicut	29· 34	WSW	9	8·7	77·	94	0·07	31·95	+ 4·69
Cochin	29·75	W	7	85·8	78·	85	0·07	21·8	+ 0·2
Bangalore	29·70	SW	18	79·2	66·	83	0·02	1·21	— 1·27
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·63	W	9	9·4	73·	28	0·90	1 61	— 1·50
Masulipatam	29·63	WNW	9	89·0	78·	81	0·32	2·27	— 1·2
Bellary	29·65	W	16	91·0	77·	67	.....	2·49	+ 1·14
Cuddapa	29·67	W	M	93·2	31·9	58	.....	1·52	— 0·77
Madras	29·70	WSW	9	97·5	82·	51	.....	0·38	— 1·25
Coimbatore	29·78	W	8	83·9	72·	70	0 35	1·53	+ 0·27
Trichinopoly	29·79	SSW	7	95·	75·	35	...	0·00	— 1·01
Nagapatam	29·76	SW	7	94·7	79·	61	0 29	0·59	— 0·28
Colombo	29·89	WSW	16	83·0	78·	85	0 69	7·33	+ 0·49

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy
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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904.

TRAINING AND NATIONAL DEGENERATION.

THE necessity of maintaining a sound body, if we would possess a sound mind, is set forth for the thousandth time in an instructive article in the new "Monthly." Mr. W. Beach Thomas is the author and he tells us, at the outset, of a builder of his acquaintance, who has collated notes, taken during his experience, of the antecedents and calibre of the workmen who came more prominently under his notice. He started life with the belief that the townsman could not in many departments compete with the countryman. The verdict of his business career of over thirty years went to substantiate his original theory, for all the men, without a single exception, who had become foremen in his works had been born and bred in the country. The countrymen, it seems, often owed their advancement to nothing more intrinsic than a native disinclination to travel in trams and 'buses and an unwillingness, the result solely of "unuse," to spend unnecessary pennies towards the achievement of muscular atrophy. They walked to office and were always punctual ; and this morning walk, he believes, "if the links in the chain of causation are consecutively examined, will be found to induce by far the preponderating sum of conditions from which success, as judged by promotion, emerges." Punctuality is viewed by many employers as the first test of fitness, and very rightly so, for if a foreman be late, his subordinates are late also, and if a manager, the whole establishment is slack, work is delayed and the bill for overtime increases. The man who walks to office is rarely ever guilty of unpunctuality : says Mr. Thomas, because he is not liable to the accidental delays connected with artificial means of transit. His journeying is not affected by blocks in the street ; he does not miss his train ; nor again does he destroy his digestion and temper by bustling to catch one. He arrives at his work with lungs better aerated ; with firmer pulsation of the heart, with body more naturally warmed. His mind and body are more even and level than the rest, his vigour is more constant and in a short time this fitness, which is first physical, helps him to moral and mental qualities which more than compensate for any deficiency in education or quickness, in which the town-bred are supposed to excel. Indeed the observations of the employer, whom Mr. Thomas quotes, showed that the deficiency of energy, as marked by attendance at the works, was especially great in those whose descent from townsmen was longest.

Everyone, who has been used to active life in the country, has, on coming to a big town, personal experience of physical deterioration. That is easily explained and as easily remedied. It is put in a nutshell by the writer : "Since this new life is an artificial thing, it needs artificial adaptation. . . How much less he must eat, how far he must compel himself to take exercise is a question for every man's discovery." It is the same—but to a greater extent in this country. The man who takes a reasonable amount of exercise, enjoys best health and lives longest. The man who takes too much is worse off than he who takes too little. The moderate man, in all things, out here, provided he brought with him a sound constitution, need have little fear of doctor's bills. It is very much in his own hands what his health shall be. As regards the city-born children at Home, we are with Mr. Thomas in his contention that they have practically no freedom of action, and it is possible that those who look after the youth born and bred in big towns—parents, schoolmasters, social reformers, the State—have made deterioration inevitable by failing to discover for those urban citizens, who have few opportunities of individual effort, any common and sensible means of adaptation to their surroundings. The tendency to deteriorate must increase as towns grow and reading becomes universal and exercise difficult, unless scientific remedial action is taken to counteract it. Mr. Thomas is of opinion that the senses which are of greatly more importance than the trunk, show most deterioration. Children see badly and the doctors tell us that half the common maladies are aggravated and brought on by forms of astigmatism and uneven sight. Half the supposed stupidity of children is due to defective sight and hearing, while the Inspector-General of Education in Paris found that an extraordinarily large percentage of children remember things by the printed symbol and are wholly unable to project a picture of any object in its three dimensions—this increase in symbolic memory representing a depreciation in the artist's and observer's eye and a real loss of intensity of vision. In Germany this deterioration is more noticeable than elsewhere. All children are declared to be suffering from some such deficiency and it is argued that the tendency to deteriorate is emphatically increasing.

The question arises what scientific remedial action must be taken to counteract it. Mr. Thomas is in favour of a formula of daily training. He would compel children at school to take the right sort of exercise, the right sort of food, to attend to the seeing of his eyes and the hearing of his ears and the cleanliness of his teeth. He would have them instructed in hygiene. In the country where the air is clean, where even the stones on the road stimulate exercise, hygiene is natural. In the town, where spaces are as cribbed as the air is thick, it is necessary to teach children not only to play, but to breathe and walk. They must be taught, though it sounds paradoxical, to be natural. They must learn in school to get health by the means which country children use unconsciously. He would have every man who claims to consider himself an efficient citizen so to live that he shall at any moment find himself most fit for citizen work of mind or body. In the country this state of fitness is acquired naturally by all those who avoid grosser excesses and start life with an average constitution. In towns fitness is only achieved gradually and artificially, and the greater the poverty the more acute the artificiality must be. The remedy is more simple than its application, for with exercise must be sound food and though countless theories have been ventilated as to how the poor shall be supplied with food which is wholesome and at the same time cheap, no practical solution has yet been discovered. As for compulsory exercise, nothing in which no interest is taken will avail and the adoption of some kind of military training is by far the most likely to prove successful. It inculcates habits of regularity and neatness, stimulates a desire for smartness and is productive of that handiness which is at the root of success in many trades. The desideratum, as Mr. Thomas holds, is some extra-mural force which shall by co-operation with the force of the class-room supply to the curriculum those attributes whose present mission prevents the faculties of body and mind in town children from finding their full growth. Organisation on military lines is the only practical instrument by which this necessity can be supplied.

COLONIALS AND MILITARY MEN.

LORD DUNDONALD'S declaration that they are living in a "fool's paradise" is not likely to soothe the Canadians, already ruffled by the incidents that led to his dismissal from the Military Command. The statement is too much in the nature of Parthian shot to have any effect but that of further irritating public feeling. Colonials are notoriously touchy and they are not at all likely to tolerate a suspicion of dictation from their servants and least of all from the military. Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought it necessary to declare that Canadians were not accustomed to being dragooned, and the Dundonald episode seems to prove that a military commander whose qualities fit him to lead a dashing raid is not quite the man to take a temperate view of a constitutional question. A sense of military discipline at least should have told Lord Dundonald that he must accept the Government's decision or retire without fuss. An incident with a moral similar to that of Lord Dundonald's case has occurred in Australia where Major-General Sir Edward Hutton has got across with the Government During the Deakin Ministry General Hutton sent home to the War Office a despatch in secret cypher. The Minister of Defence asked to be informed of the contents of the despatch, but General Hutton refused to disclose them. When the new Ministry took office he was again requested to submit a translated copy of the despatch to the Federal Government. Again he refused and promptly the Cabinet took action which compelled General Hutton to return hurriedly from Queensland to Melbourne. The Minister of Defence demanded his recall from Queensland with a view to giving him the option of disclosing the secret cypher telegram or resigning his position as Federal Commandant. The Australian papers state that Lord Northcote was in full sympathy with the action of the Government in the matter. They also give circulation to a rumour that his Excellency had cabled home recommending General Hutton's recall on the ground that he had flouted the Governor-General through whose hands every communication from any Commonwealth Minister or official must pass. Whether that rumour be based on truth or not, it can be understood that Lord Northcote, as well as the Cabinet, would be both indignant and astonished that General Hutton should send home a despatch on State affairs without making him aware of its contents. The Government properly contend that they have a right to know the nature of a telegram sent at the public expense and dealing with the question of Australian defence. Sir Edward Hutton has explained that he could not make known the translation of the cypher without the risk of giving outsiders a key to the secret code. That explanation does not suffice for the Australians who point out that at present he is an officer of the Australian Defence Department, paid out of the Commonwealth treasury and under an obligation to take his orders from the Minister of Defence who is responsible. Hence, it is argued, General Hutton had no right to make use of any code the nature of which must not be disclosed to the Minister. General Hutton has placed himself in a dilemma the result of which has yet to be seen. But neither in Canada nor Australia does it appear to have been fully realised by the Military Commandants that it is the Government—the civil authorities—who are responsible for the defence of the nation and whose authority must be supreme. In the Colonies the military authorities have not yet thoroughly grasped the fact that the conditions are no longer what they were in the old days when Colonial defence was exclusively the task of imperial regiments whose commanders were directly subject to the control of the War Office. Military traditions are not easily set aside and General Hutton has shown that he looks to the War Office before he considers the Australian Government ; but that is an attitude that the Commonwealth will not brook.

BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH TURKEY.

FOR some time it has been a matter of common knowledge that Great Britain's commerce with Turkey was by no means in a thriving condition. But the latest figures published by the Turkish Customs House show that the British trader's efforts are being attended with far less success than might have been imagined. Unfortunately like so many documents of the same kind in this country, the latest figures which are available are very much behind the times. They deal with a period which ended in May, 1900, four years ago. But at present, at any rate, they are the only means of gauging the extent and condition of British commercial interests in Turkey, and they show that the decrease which has been in progress for some years past is continuing more rapidly than ever. The total value of Great Britain's trade with Turkey in the period referred to was £7,554,555, the lowest figure on record, and it accounts for a loss of over one and three quarter millions sterling during the year. Sir William Whittal, who discussed the matter recently before the British Chamber of Commerce at Constantinople, does not appear to think that British manufacturers are at fault. He is extremely aggrieved at the charge which is so often levelled against the manufacturer at home, that he is stupid and incompetent and not alive to his own interests. He admits that in years past, the home producer and exporter was too conservative in his ways. This was because he was so accustomed to have the foreign customer come to his feet to buy goods, that he did not trouble himself with the necessity of seeking a market for his productions. Were this state of affairs in existence now, probably Sir William Whittal's address would have had a different tenour, but apparently in Turkey the British trader is both alert and energetic and lets no opportunity slip of extending his clientele. His explanation of the parlous state into which British trade with Turkey has fallen is that it is due to failure in British official methods. He has a lot of fault to find with the consular system and suggests the establishment of a commercial department in His Majesty's Embassy which would deal exclusively with all questions of trade. With this suggestion, the British Chamber of Commerce at Constantinople appears to be thoroughly in accord, but the consular authorities there do not seem to be enamoured of the idea. The Chamber itself is doing a good deal to benefit British trade interests, and its efforts backed up by official influence and support would doubtless in time be able to stem the tide which is flowing so strong against British trade in Turkey. Turkey has been a good customer of the home producer, and it would be a great pity, if for want of a little official sympathy and exertion, the market were to be lost.

THE Act to amend the Khoti Settlement Act 1880 passed at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council has received the assent of H. E. the Viceroy.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 7th May amounted to Rs.. 2,071. Total earnings from 1st January to 7th May were Rs. 35,170.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th May amounted to Rs. 4,202, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 465. Total earnings from 1st January to 7th May were Rs. 71,840, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 17,179.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 7th May amounted to Rs. 15,899, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,653. Total earnings from 1st January to 7th May were Rs. 2,91,423, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,52,317.

A COLOSSAL statue of King Edward is to be erected on a site in the Parade at Capetown. The pedestal, which is of colonial stone, will be 20ft. high ; the statue, expected from England about the end of July, is 8ft. in height.

DURING the present month the Italian reserve squadron under the command of Admiral Bettolo will make a cruise in the Adriatic, calling at the ports of Ancona, Venice, Bari and Barletta. A certain importance is attached to this naval demonstration in the present delicate political situation.

"VANITY FAIR" tells a story of Mr. Justice Jelf when he was Recorder of Shrewsbury. A prisoner before him shed copious tears. "Why do you weep?" asked the judge. "Oh, my lord, my dear lord, I have never, never been in prison before." "Don't cry, prisoner at the bar," was the tearful rejoinder, "I am going to send you there now."

IT is very difficult to be kind all round, "The Animals' Friend" is asked by a lady correspondent for information on the most humane kind of mouse-trap as her nurse is much worried by mice in the nursery. The paper suggests a cat as a way out of the difficulty. Does not that savour of partiality in its animal friendships? The mice will certainly not be happy if left to the tender mercies of a cat.

THE Russian Government is negociating with several steel manufacturing firms with a view to large purchases of war material. A factory in Bohemia, the property of a prince, has received a large order for guns of high calibre intended for the Russian Navy. Arrangements will soon be made for a second similar order.

A GROUP of young Turkish notabilities have addressed a memorandum to the Chancelleries of the Great Powers. This memorandum includes a vast project of decentralisation for the Ottoman Empire. According to the authors of the document decentralisation would greatly assist in the carrying out of reforms, the realisation of which has up to now been prevented by the action of the arbitrary power concentrated at Yildiz Kiosk. "Memorial Diplomatique."

THE trial of Mrs. Bellefield-Marais and her daughter, Aileen, on a charge of inflicting grievous bodily harm on Mr. Piet Marais, a Kimberley millionaire, at the Nelson Hotel, Capetown, in March last, has been concluded. Both the accused were found guilty. Mrs. Marais was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, while her daughter was ordered to find security for her future good behaviour or, in the alternative, to be imprisoned for 12 months. Mrs. Marais takes the entire responsibility of having incited her daughter to assault the complainant.

THE present dispute between the Vatican and the French Government recalls an earlier quarrel in the days of that peppery monarch Louis XIV. It arose from a dispute between the servants of the French Embassy at Rome and a body of Corsicans belonging to the Papal Guard. In the end the Corsicans made an attack upon the Embassy on August 20, 1662, in which they killed a page and wounded two other servants. The King at once recalled the Ambassador, the Duc de Crequi. The Pope, on his part, did all that was possible to appease the wrathful monarch, hanging two of the aggressors and banishing from Rome the Governor who was held responsible for the affair. Louis, however, who refused to be comforted, seized upon Comtat-Venaissin, then a Papal possession, and despatched a army to attack Rome, under the command of Marshal Du Plessis-Praslin. Nor would he recall it until Cardinal Chigi, the Pope's nephew, came to Versailles to make public apology for the affront ; in addition to which the Vatican was forced to agree to dismiss the Corsican Guard and to erect a pyramid in Rome on which were inscribed full details of the insult and of its reparation.

CONSCRIPTION FOR ENGLAND.

WHY IT IS IMPOSSIBLE.

(BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. TURNER, K.C.B.)

GENERAL TURNER is one of the foremost authorities on the Volunteer and Militia forces, and for the last four years has been Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces at the War Office, which post he only recently resigned. In the "Daily Express" he strongly criticises the report of the Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers. He writes :—

In expressing my views on the report of the Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers, I wish it to be understood that my remarks are necessarily based upon only a very cursory glance at the conclusions of the commissioners.

In the first place, the great mistake of the report seems to me to be that it wants to make an army for England comparable with those of France and Germany, nations which, from the fact that they have immense frontiers bordering on great military Powers, are bound to maintain very large armies, numbering millions of men.

Were we to use their system of conscription, we should be throwing away the great advantages of our geographical position and the sacrifices we have made to maintain the enormous fleet which is necessary to ensure the safe passage of food supplies to this country, of which three-quarters comes from abroad.

My opinion, based on many years' experience, is, and always will be, that the strictly voluntary system is the only one that is applicable to or possible for this country.

Moreover, I am perfectly certain that public opinion, as expressed at the polls—for votes must be taken when such a sweeping measure as conscription, even in its mildest form, is proposed—would reject it by an enormous majority.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

The report of the Commission evidently does aim at some form of compulsory service, and I put this aside as an utter impossibility. From years' experience in Ireland as commissioner of police of disaffected counties I am convinced that any attempt to introduce compulsion would mean nothing short of revolution in that country.

My belief is that with the Auxiliary forces properly and sympathetically treated and administered in a separate department, which I am glad to see is strongly recommended by the Commission, and of which I have always been the strongest possible advocate, everything that is desired could be obtained.

At the same time I am also convinced that drill and military exercises should be compulsory in all schools up to the age of eighteen. I look upon this early training as essential for the country, not merely for the training of armies but for the general physique of the nation.

Cadet corps and boys' brigades are of the greatest possible use in this respect, but they do not altogether fulfil the purpose that early training would do, as recommended so strongly by Sir G. Taubman Goldie in the report of the South African War Commission.

I entirely agree with Lord Methuen, Sir John French, and Sir Henry Hildyard as to training of boys, and finally with Lord Wolseley that it is advisable to spend more money on cadet battalions, which are most valuable adjuncts to the Army.

With regard to the Militia, whose numbers have fallen off so immensely in the last year, seventy-one battalions besides artillery and engineers, served in the war in South Africa, and 1,091 officers and 43,875 men actually took part in the war besides 14,000 Militia Reserve men taken away from that body for the Regular Army. The services they rendered were therefore incontestable.

IMPOSSIBLE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendation of the report that Militiamen should have six months' training in the first year is possible, but I do not think that more than one month's training for the battalion or other unit could be obtained, because officers who are business and professional men cannot possibly leave their work for six months.

This must to obvious in anybody who knows anything about professions or business.

The Volunteers cannot do more training than they now do, and though some battalions—or at least a portion of them—manage to go out into camp for fourteen days, the majority of large employers of labour, and especially those in the north of England, many of whom have a great number of Volunteers in their employ, cannot possibly give their men more than a week's leave at a time to go into camp.

A vast number of Volunteers—far above 50 per cent. of the force—do go into camp every year.

I quite agree that no Volunteer officers or men should be put to expense on account of their services, and that the employer of labour also should not be expected to make sacrifices which the public does not desire him to make.

LARGEST UNIT.

I consider that the brigade is the largest unit in which Volunteers should be organised, and that officers appointed to the command of these brigade should certainly not have command of regimental districts. They should be taken mostly from colonels retired at fifty-seven years of age, who might be given the rank of brigadier-general or major-general, together with a sufficient staff to work their brigades all the year round.

Such a system would procure the desired results. At present the position of brigade Volunteers is little better than a farce.

From what I have so far read I agree in a great measure with Sir Ralph Knox's minority report.

With regard to the minority report of Colonel Satterthwaite and Colonel Dalmahoy, their suggestion that the Auxiliary forces should be administered separately at the War Office is an excellent one. There is no idea whatever of making the Auxiliary forces distinct from the Regular Army, and their separate administration at the War Office would in no way tend to take them out of their proper relation to the Regular Army.

Their remarks as to the command of brigades appear sound, and they are made by officers who thoroughly know the conditions of Volunteers.

OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

I have said on several occasions that I consider the great dearth of officers of the Auxiliary forces as due to the expenses of the Volunteer officer, which amount to £20 to £50 a year.

A yearly allowance to cover all expenses should be given, and in addition to that there should be some continuity of system in the War Office in dealing with the Auxiliary forces, as at present they have no confidence in that institution.

My firm conviction is that shooting is by far the most important factor in the defence of the country, and, as I stated in my evidence to the Commission, "Teach the men to shoot and let the Government support not only the Volunteers but also the rifle clubs throughout the country."

If this is done, and the youth of the country are trained at school as recommended, having regard to our geographical position we have all that is necessary for home defence.

This is the opinion of experts in Germany and France, whose people, owing to the presence of their powerful neighbours close to their frontiers, are obliged to bear the burden of conscription, which is being felt more every year.

The Volunteers are estimated to cost £7 a head, and I fail utterly to see how an army for home defence raised by conscription can be produced at anything but a far greater cost than this.

A CONSIDERABLE impression has, it is said, been created among the Congo authorities and officials by the death at Antwerp of the European patient suffering from the sleeping sickness, and there is, it is to be feared, no longer any room for doubt that Europeans are liable to be attacked by this terrible malady, though probably to a much less degree than are natives. Three authentic cases of Europeans having contracted the disease were recently brought to the notice of the French Academy of Science by Dr. Laveran, the eminent savant attached to the Pasteur Institute in Paris. Ten years ago the sleeping sickness was scarcely known.

RUSSIANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

WAFENGKAU FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Admiral Kamimura has returned to his base without having encountered Admiral Bezobrasoff's Vladivostock squadron.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is estimated that the Russian losses at Wafengkau, including prisoners, were ten thousand men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 21.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated, London 20th June, says that the "Times" Tokio correspondent writing of the battle of Tilishi describes the advance of the Japanese Infantry and Artillery on the left flank in face of a heavy artillery fire as a critical and decisive movement.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by the Japanese Consul, Bombay, from his Government :—

A brief statement of General Oku's report is as follows :—On the 13th instant, our army started from Tashaho Road, Pulandien, in three columns central, right and left. A detachment of our cavalry took the Pitsuwo Hisungyu highway, and they all marched on, expelling the enemy on their way.

On the 14th instant, the left column reached near Nachialing, and the right and central columns marched to within twelve kilometres south of Telissu and from 3 p. m. till sunset we bombarded the position occupied by the enemy.

On the 15th instant, the right and central columns under cover of the darkness took up their positions and began cannonading from 5-30 a. m. As the cannonading became hotter, the central column began a forward movement, and with the co-operation of the infantry and artillery of the left column, which in the meantime had reached the scene of action at 9-30 a.m. by a forced march from the direction of Foochau, they climbed up a steep hill defying the terrible fire from the enemy's artillery. But the enemy's force on the right wing of the right column being superior, was frequently on the offensive, and we were obliged to reinforce this part twice with all our reserves.

At about noon the cavalry detachment arrived, and went round behind the enemy's left wing and made a vigorous charge, whereupon the enemy was forced to be entirely surrounded by us. The enemy however, offerred a stubborn resistance, and, moreover, as their reinforcement arrived on the scene of battle, the enemy made a series of counter attacks and tried to recover their position, but finally they failed and at about 3 p.m. began to break and fled in confusion. The nature of the ground prevented us from making a rapid pursuit.

The enemy's force posted there consisted of 25 battalions, 17 squadrons of cavalry and 8 guns, but during the battle the enemy was greatly reinforced. The exact number of the enemy's casualties are not known but the corpses found left near the position of our right column alone amounted to 600. The prisoners are seven officers, including a Commander of the 4th regiment and about 300 men. The trophies taken are 14 quickfirers and other arms.

According to a statement of a prisoner, the Commander of the first Army was slightly wounded, the Commander of the First Division seriously wounded, the Commander of the first regiment was killed, and the Commanders of the second and third regiment were wounded. The casualties on our side are now under investigation, but are not more than one thousand.

The following telegram was received by the Japanese Consul on Monday night :—

General Oku reports : The Russian corpses buried by us near Telissu up to the evening of the 17th instant, amounted to 1,516. Russian corpses are still forthcoming, and are believed to increase considerably. Natives say the Russians during the engagement carried back their killed and wounded by railway, while later, when about taking flight, buried or cremated the corpses near Hushungkau. The list of captured rifles, guns, and prisoners is increasing, but the exact number is yet unknown.

Intelligence received at Colombo states :—

The Nichi has received a telegram from the front, stating that the Russian advance is rapidly developing, and eighty thousand Muscovite troops are now moving against the Japanese army at Feng-huang-cheng.

News from Yokohama states that the Hunghutses have raided the railway and destroyed big stacks of locomotive fuel, in consequence of which the Russians are experiencing serious inconvenience in the running of trains.

Prince Kilkoff, the Russian Minister in charge of the lines of communications, has arrived at Harbin.

Great indignation is being expressed, owing to confirmatory reports respecting the abuse of the white flag by the Russians at Nanshan and the mutilation of the wounded by the Cossacks.

A report issued by the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, states that if Manchuria is wrested from Russia, it will be a severe blow to German trade.

A Harbin newspaper states that Admiral Skrydloff was accompanied by Admiral Bezbrazoff, who takes over command of the 1st Squadron at Vladivostock.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Admiral Skrydloff commanding the Vladivostock Squadron has telegraphed to the Tsar that the Squadron has safely returned to Vladivostock without the loss of a single man or sustaining any damage.

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

A Viceroy Appointed.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio says that the Marquis Oyama has been appointed Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of Manchuria with General Kodama as Chief of the Staff.

The Marquis Yamagata remains at Tokio as Chief of the Staff.

RUSSIA'S HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Douglas Story, special correspondent of the "Daily Express," writing from Liaoyang on May 1st, says:—

No nation has realised the strategic value of railways so completely as the Russian. Walled in on north, and south, and west, by ice-floes, mountain frontiers, and congresses of Berlin, it has expanded eastward with the speed of its Trans-Siberian locomotives. What Britain is as a naval Power, Russia is as a railway Power. The Russian "handy man" is the railroad engineer, not the sailor man.

Every gun, every limber, every man of the quarter million in Manchuria has come hither by train. It is not astonishing, therefore, to find the headquarters of the Manchurian army in a railway car.

Liaoyang is a square-built, drab-tinted Chinese city that has sprawled incontinently over its mud walls into suburbs and subsidiary hamlets. To its south and west is the railway station. The officials lodging in wagons, in huts, in the cottages of the railroad administration, are the officers of the staff, aides, the heads of military departments. Four years ago this was known to the Chinese as the site of a mediæval victory over the invading Koreans. To-day it is the scene of the supreme direction of the forces designed to beat back the invaders of Korea. A pistol-shot from the perfectly equipped car of the present day general is the pagoda that marks the headquaters of the thirteenth century commander-in-chief. History is repeating itself in strange fashion upon the station-yard at Liaoyang.

THE SCIENTIFIC FACTOR.

As in all modern warfare, there is an utter absence of the pomp and panoply of battle. Guns there are none. The only flag is an enlarged handkerchief marking headquarters. The number of sentries would not satisfy a provincial German mayor. The scientific factor alone is promiaent. The officers are directors of engineers or commissariat or transport. The men are electricians, and telegraphists and railway administrators. The air is ruled with telephone wires, as a usurer's cash-book with money columns. The officers in uniform are but exalted messenger boys carrying despatches from the brain in the railway car to the men in shirt-sleeves at the telegraph office. Twentieth century war is reduced at headquarters to the appearance of a stockbroker's office.

General Kuropatkin is a man of iron will ; he is courteous on occasions of formality, yet sternly schools his affability to his purpose. He has come to Manchuria as a soldier, and will not be cajoled from his conception of his duty by any blandishment whatsoever. As Russia is strong enough to neglect the threats at her prestige so is her Commander-in-Chief strong enough to withstand the attacks upon his interest and his prudence. General Kuropatkin never loses sight of the end in view, and sacrifices all things to its attainment. He will compel victory not gamble for it.

Of the soldier within the man the war is too young to have exposed any significant part. His operations are conservative and long-sighted. In his army his personal supervision penetrates to matters of detail, to coals and horses, to the mending of roads and the disposition of correspondents, to the schooling of Chinese officials and the direction of courts-martial.

BELIEF IN NUMBERS.

General Kuropatkin is a soldier who knows the intricacies of his service from the private's pipe-clay to the marshal's baton. Bluff and impulsive of manner, he is a strategist of infinite patience and precision. Like Napoleon and Moltke, like Grant and Kitchener, he believes in the force of numbers.

In the sum of his batteries and battalions lies the secret of his strength. Outpost affairs and advanced guard engagements, however dramatic, cannot affect the ultimate disposition of his plans.

Here, in Liaoyang, the Commander-in-Chief is no writing-desk soldier. Personally he reviews his troops, welcomes the incoming regiments, speeds the battalions departing for the front. From Port Arthur to Mukden, from Yinhow to Fenghuangcheng, he has himself inspected the district commands, investigated the positions, familiarised himself with circumstances of each situation.

In the Russian army, as in the Russian household, there is a familiarity of intercourse, a directness of approach that strikes curiously upon the mind of the British observer. Each company is a family, each regiment a clan, the army a like-minded society. There is here no caste-compelling etiquette. The captain of a company, the colonel of a battalion, the commander of an army, each in turn is but the father of his inferiors, loved as such, called most formally by his fore-name, distinguished as the son of his father. To the Commander-in-Chief the rank and file are his children, controlled and disciplined as such. The result is an army of a remarkable homogeneity.

PERSONAL DEVOTION.

Ivan Ivanovitch may not know that he is fighting the Japanese. He may be ignorant of politics and superbly indifferent to affairs in the Far East, but he knows and adores his company commander, respects his regimental colonel, and reverences the General-in-Chief. General Kuropatkin exacts every expression of this personal devotion, is tireless in cementing the interests of his forces, in fostering brotherly love among his children.

As the full, red sun dips deeply into the dun Manchurian plain, the sound of unseen soldiers chanting their folk-songs comes distantly upon the ear. Empty as is the square before headquarters of men in uniform, troops are here in their thousands guarding the general and the position at Liaoyang. It is this latent strength of Russia which most impresses the stranger in Manchuria. If there is no sparkle of a fierce enthusiasm, there is the assurance of a settled purpose. Deep-trenched as the granite foundations of the administration buildings around headquarters is the faith of the Russian in the outcome of the war.

THE MURDER OF MR. ETZEL.

The investigations of the American Consul at Newchwang with regard to the shooting of Mr. Etzel, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent, prove that Mr. Etzel fell a victim to Chinese regular troops under General Chu's command, says the "Straits Echo." Messrs Etzel and Brindle were proceeding to Kaichow in a beanboat, when four junks containing thirty soldiers, surrounded them and although warned that there were foreigners on board the bean boat deliberately fired a hundred shots into her, killing Mr. Etzel and wounding a Chinaman. The soldiers then boarded the bean boat and were shown the passport. The perpetrators of the outrage have fled. The body of Mr. Etzel was brought to Newchwang, Mr. Conger, the United States Minister at Peking, is pressing for the punishment of the culprits.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CRIMEAN AND MUTINY VETERAN DEAD.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The death is announced of General Sir John Ewart.

[General Sir John Alexander Ewart K. C. B. Colonel of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders was born on June 11, 1821, the third son of the late Lieut-General John Frederick Ewart C. B. He was educated at Sandhurst and obtained special certificates in both departments. He entered the Army as an Ensign in the 35th Regiment in 1838, and in 1848 exchanged as Captain to the 93rd Highlanders. He served in the Crimean and Indian Mutiny Campaigns, he was present at the battle of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, both assaults upon Sebastopol and also at the capture of Kertch and Yenikale. He received two sword cuts at the Relief of Lucknow and lost his left arm by a cannon shot at Cawnpore. He became Lieut.-Colonel of the 93rd in 1858, commanded the 78th Highlanders from 1859 to 1864 ; and was A. D. C. to Queen Victoria 1859-72. He became Major-General in 1872 and Lieut-General in 1877 and commanded a division in India from 1887 to 1890. He was promoted to General in 1884 and was Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders, from that year till 1895. His distinctions included medal with four to clasps, Legion of Honour, Medgidie ; Piedmontese medal for valour. Turkish medal for Crimea ; medal and clasp for Relief of Lucknow, three times promoted for service in the field and recommended for the V. C. He has written "A Few Remarks" about the British Army ; and "The Story of a Soldier's life "].

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ILLNESS OF LORD CURZON.

An Attack of Neuritis.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Lord Curzon is suffering from an attack of neuritis and is confined to the house and requires complete rest.

His Lordship passed a fair night last night and is progressing favorably.

CHINESE COOLIES FOR THE RAND.

An Outbreak of Beri-Beri.

Forty cases of beri beri have taken place among the coolies arrived at Durban in the Tweeddale from Hongkong.

EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE.

A New Commissioner.

Sir Donald Stewart has been appointed Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the East African Protectorate.

[Captain Sir Donald William Stewart, K.C.M.G. is the British Resident at Kumasi. He is the son of the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, at one time Commander-in-Chief in India. Captain Stewart, joined the Gordon Highlanders in 1879 ; served in the Afghan War 1879-80, when he was severely wounded and received the medal, clasp and star, and also in the Transvaal War in 1881. Sir Donald was A. C. C. to the Commander-in-Chief in India from 1882-94, and served in the Soudan from 1884-85, for which he received the medal, clasp and Khedive's star. In 1896 he accompanied the Ashanti expedition as political officer for which he received a star and in 1897 he served on the Gold Coast.]

THE UGANDA BOUNDARIES.

Earl Percy, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the boundaries of Uganda and the Congo State would not be fixed until the report of the Uganda and German East Africa delimitation had been received. Meanwhile the status quo would be maintained.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Mr. Balfour in reply to a question said he was unable to give the date of Mr. Arnold Forster's statement on the Army reorganisation.

ARREST OF MR SIEVIER.

Charged with Perjury.

Mr. Sievier, the ex-owner of Sceptre, has been arrested for perjury in connection with his bankruptcy in 1902.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" says Sievier was charged at Bow Street with perjury in connection with his bankruptcy. The Treasury is prosecuting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DEVONPORT ELECTION.

Great Liberal Victory.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The election for the vacant seat at Devonport owing to the resignation of Mr. Lockie, the Conservative member, has resulted in the return of Mr. Benn, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 1,011 votes over Mr. Jackson, the Conservative candidate, who polled 5,178 against 6,219 polled by Mr. Benn.

[Mr. Lockie whose resignation caused the vacancy at Devonport, captured a Radical seat at a by-election on the death of Mr. E. J. C. Morton. The seat has now reverted to the Radicals. Devonport is a two member constituency and at the general election in 1900, the aggregate Radical majority was 312. Mr. J. W. Benn, the new member, is a member of the London County Council and has previously sat in the House of Commons.]

PARLIAMENT RE-ASSEMBLES

The Taxation on Tea.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

The motion of Mr. Wason to adjourn the House of Commons on the proposed Jewish Settlement in East Africa was negatived without a division.

The House of Commons have rejected by 217 against 165 a motion to reduce the duty on Tea to sixpence.

In reply to Mr. Schwann whether the Government will take the opportunity which will offer itself when the consideration of the Amendment of the India Council takes place to appoint one representative of experience as an Indian member, Mr. Brodrick said : It is open to the Crown to appoint an Indian member, if desirable. Government was not prepared to limit the Crown's choice in this matter.

FOR some time past in France, writes the "Handels-Museum" experts have been studying the effects of the use of aluminium in textile machinery. To the wooden reels used in spinning, in dyeing and in silk-weaving processes, there are many objections : they attract moisture and are susceptible to changes in the temperature; this leads, especially in the warm and damp atmosphere of the spinning-rooms, to irregular motion of the reels, by which the pace is lessened, the thread often broken, and material and time both wasted ; while aluminium reels remain unaffected by heat or damp, are in comparison much lighter (five aluminium reels weigh exactly as much as two wooden ones), can be driven faster, or if at the same rate, cause less wear and tear to the machinery. In addition, the carriage of machines with aluminium reels costs much less, than with wooden ones. Several French textile firms have already proved to their satisfaction by exhaustive tests the superiority of aluminium reels to wooden ones.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

The Advance to Lhassa.

BRITISH FORCE IN READINESS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Mr. Brodrick replying to Mr. Lambert said that the Government had approved of the 27th instant as the date on which the Mission would proceed to Lhassa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

There are now nearly 3,000, men, excluding followers, in Tibet a sufficiently strong British force to break down any opposition the Tibetans are likely to be able to offer. Colonel Brander has under him at Gyantse some 700 men, namely three sections of Mounted Infantry, a machine gun, a detachment of the Norfolk Regiment, half a company of the Bengal Sappers, two 7-pounder guns, belonging to the 8th Gurkhas, two Companies of the 8th Gurkhas and two 10-pounder British mountain guns.

Marching up under General Macdonald and likely all to reach Gyantse by the end of the present week, are some 1,200 men, the force including four more 10-pounder British mountain guns and two 7-pounders, four companies of the Royal Fusiliers, one company of the 8th Gurkhas, two companies of 32nd Pioneers and four companies of the 40th Pathans. In addition to these there were some 800 men guarding the lines of communication between Chumbi and Gyantse, while in India the 19th and 33rd Punjab Infantry, two sections of the Abbottabad battery and one company of Sappers are being held in readiness to proceed to Tibet if required.

GOORKHAS DISARMED.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT.

SENSATION IN SOUTH SYLHET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

A telegram, dated South Sylhet, June, 20 states :—

Great excitement has prevailed throughout the district owing to the calling out of the Surma Valley Light Horse to disarm the Goorkha military police, the only defence now left on this frontier, with the exception of the volunteers. All the officers are under arrest and an inquiry is going on. The volunteers had to mount guard until the arrival of regular troops from Dibrigarh. It is reported that the Goorkhas have a number of grievances which no doubt will be brought to light by a Court of Enquiry.

LATER.

Further details regarding the disarming of the Gurkha Military Police by the Volunteers at Cachar show that the trouble rose from domestic differences, and finally worked on caste prejudices to such an extent that the men lost their heads, and in an evil moment laid down their accoutrements.

Their officers, against whom they had no complaint, with the assistance of the Civil authorities endeavoured to settle the matter, but the men would not listen to ordinary reasoning on the subject, so the affair had to be reported to the heads of departments in Shillong. Orders came promptly to call out a force of Volunteers to take over the belts, arms and ammunition in the hands of the Military Police and to disarm their guards etc., and on the night of Saturday, the 11th instant, a notice was posted to all the members of the Surma Valley Light Horse within reasonable distance of Silchar. All notified arrived at the time and place arranged.

Early on the Monday morning following, the men were marched up to the head-quarters of the Military Police. The main body proceeded direct to the quarter-guard, while two smaller detachments went to the arsenal of the Military Police, and a Volunteer guard was immediately placed over all arms and ammunition until the arrival by train next morning of Mr. A. W. Davis, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police with a fresh force of Military Police, from Shillong in charge of Major Chatterton.

The Court of Enquiry is proceeding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The following postings of second Lieutenants to British Battalions in India to qualify for the Indian Army are settled :— Langley, Gloucestershire Regiment and Armstrong, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment and to 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, and Cadden, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to the 1st Battalion of the same regiment.

Lieutenant Thomson vacates his appointment in the Khyber Rifles.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE FIGHT AT NAN-SHAN.

London, June 4th.—The final official returns of the Japanese casualties at Kin-chau and Nan-shan has been published.

The list is as follows :—Killed : 33 officers, 12 sergeants, and 703 rank and file ; wounded : 3,344 ; missing : 109.

General Stoessel, in his report of the fight at Kin-chau and Nan-shan, states : "The enemy's fire, particularly their naval fire, annihilated our batteries. I ordered the gradual evacuation of Kin-chau. The explosion of a number of mines at Fongades was prevented, inasmuch as the Japanese turned our position by directly wading breast high through the sea, under the protection of their ships.

AUSTRALIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

PROPOSED UNIFORM DESIGN.

Melbourne, June 5.—Within the next few weeks Mr. Mahon will deal with the question of calling for competitive designs for a uniform postage stamp for the Commonwealth. He favours a uniform stamp. One difficulty in the way of a uniform design is that during the book-keeping period of Federation, there would require to be some mark to distinguish the stamps used in each State. It is suggested that this might easily be overcome by the names of the States being worked in the design in a way that would not interfere with its general appearance.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung" states that he has authority most emphatically to contradict the reports which have been circulated to the effect that the health of the Emperor Nicholas is causing anxiety. The correspondent adds :—Personages who had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with his Majesty before, during, and after his recent tour, are extremely indignant at the constantly recurring false and malicious reports which are circulated with a definite object and on a definite system. The Emperor's health is quite normal. His Majesty receives reports and transacts business daily as usual. The state of health of the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna has always been quite satisfactory. During the last few days her Majesty has been suffering from a slight cold and depression, which is expected soon to disappear.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Trust, Esplanade Road, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were also present: Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir. Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Board re-considered the letter from Government forwarding for the Trustees' opinion a note containing a suggestion for financing the construction of suitable buildings for Primary Schools in Bombay city through the agency of the Improvement Trust.

Dr. Viegas in resuming the discussion said he failed to see what the Board had to do with the financing of the construction of the Primary Schools. If the Board were to raise a loan for that purpose, it would lower their credit with the public. Though it would be a loan raised for the Government and the Corporation, it would be taken as a loan raised for the Improvement Trust and as they had already raised a loan of one crore and seventy lakhs, and as they did not know how much more loan would have to be raised by them, it was not advisable for the Board to undertake to raise the loan asked for by the Government particularly when they considered the fact that they had good many other obligations and legitimate duties to fulfil. He objected to do a thing which was entirely foreign to the spirit of the Act. If the Board were to accept the amendment of the Act in order to enable them to accede to the suggestion made by the Government in the matter of the construction of the schools, it would form a bad precedent on the part of the Government, who might attempt to lay other burdens upon the Trust in quite another direction. For instance, Government might ask them to raise a loan for the construction of military barracks, or similar other structures for some other purpose. He did not think that the amendment of the Act for the raising of a loan for the construction of barracks would be attended with greater difficulty than in the building of school houses. The burden sought to be placed on the Trust could be better laid on the Corporation. That was also the opinion of the Committee appointed by Government. He failed to see any cogency in the argument that the Corporation would thereby be prejudiced in raising their own loan of Rs. 37,50,000. It would be seen that with regard to interest and sinking fund the Government had their liabilities hedged round in almost every paragraph of their letter. If the Corporation had to pay from year to year the moiety of interest and sinking fund, then borrowing power would be cripped to that extent. If the Board were to accede to the request made by Government, they would lay themselves open to similar other obligations being placed upon them. He then moved an amendment on the Chairman's proposition that in view of the many obligations under the Act, the Board considers it would not be advisable to accept the suggestion of Government.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said the discussion in the Corporation on the subject should have prevented Dr. Viegas from raising the several points which he did at that meeting. He drew the attention of the Board to extracts from the letter of Government, and proceeded to remark that what the Improvement Trust was asked to do was to lend money that might be required for the construction of the schools and debit the same in their books to the account of both the Government and the Corporation and then to recover the interest and sinking fund charges out of the sums that were payable under the Act to the Corporation and the Government. With regard to what fell from Dr. Viegas about the investing public and about the borrowing power of the Corporation being crippled, he (Dr. Viegas) did not appear to understand that public bodies raised their loans on their revenue and that the amount of money which was payable by the Trust at present under the Act, being not paid to a certain extent, would increase to that extent the revenue of the Board, and further loans could easily be raised upon it. As it was not a question of giving any security, it would not affect the investing public. The public knew very well that ample provision existed for the statutory obligation to pay that money against the revenue. He failed to see how it could affect in the remotest degree the floating of the loan. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Corporation which was largely attended, and there was not a single dissentient voice, except that Dr. Viegas made his speech, but he felt so much convinced with what fell from members that the proposal accepting the suggestion made by the Government was carried without any dissent. Dr. Viegas said he fully sympathised with the suggestion for the construction of sanitary school houses, but if he had an active instead of an empty sympathy for that scheme, he would not have brought forward at the Board the several points which had been so fully discussed and decided by the Corporation. Dr. Viegas observed that the Board might hereafter be asked by Government to raise a loan for the construction of military barracks ; but the proposal before them was not so unreasonable, and one which might at once be accepted by the Board. The Board was intimately concerned with the health of the city, and they would not be doing a thing which was not within their province if they provided sanitary buildings for housing the children of the city. What the Board was asked to do was to simply make a provision for funds. It was not contended that it would in any way embarrass or affect the floating of the loan. The views of the Board would carry greater weight with Government, if Dr. Viegas were to refrain from opposing and obstructing a measure for which he professed so great a sympathy.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said his ground of opposition was altogether different from that of Dr. Viegas. What he said at the last meeting was that he was afraid that to-day the Government desired to legislate in respect of the construction of Primary Schools, but tomorrow they might ask for the legislation of something else. There was the danger of Government exercising their power in some other direction. As he considered it to be a dangerous precedent on the part of Government, he opposed Dr. Viegas' amendment the other day. Since that time the matter was discussed at great length by the Corporation, which had been so far convinced of the necessity of having good sanitary school houses that it had on former occasions decided to pay half the cost of these buildings provided Government promised the other half. There was an urgent need for constructing schools on sanitary principles, and as there was an opportunity given them in the letter of Government to come to some practical solution of the difficulty, the Board ought to avail themselves of it. But that must be done by the board on the distinct understanding that it should not form a precedent in the future. He had no objection to agree to the Chairman's proposal if a rider to the effect that the suggestion of Government might be accepted as a special case were accepted by the mover of the original proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim remarked that the rider might be accepted by the Chairman.

The Chairman agreed to accept the rider that the Board would as a special case accept the proposal of Government.

The Chairman's proposition then ran as follows : That the Board as a special case would accept the amendment of the Act on the lines indicated in the memorandum accompanying the Government letter.

Mr. Cuffe said he had expressed it as his opinion on a former occasion and he repeated it that it would form an undesirable precedent to use the Trust as a medium for raising funds for other bodies. There was nothing objectionable so far as the raising of the loans was concerned, but if it was set up as a precedent, the Board might hereafter have reason to regret having done it on the present occasion.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was sorry that neither the discussion at the Corporation, nor the remarks of Mr. Wacha appeared to have any influence on the mind of Dr. Viegas. He appealed to Dr. Viegas in the interest of the school going children of the city and as a citizen not to throw away the excellent opportunity which has presented itself to them by opposing and obstructing the measure. He hoped that Dr. Viegas would withdraw his amendment, and by so doing enable the Board to unanimously pass the resolution, which would then carry greater weight with Government.

The Chairman's proposition embodying Mr. Wacha's rider was then put to the meeting and carried nem con.

REVISION OF RULES.

The Board then discussed a report of their Committee appointed for the revision of rules for the conduct of their business, and adjourned.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE Cheshire Regiment "A" team met the Bombay Rovers on the Cooperage last evening. The game was one sided, the Cheshires having the best of matters. Sodden state of the ground was unfavourable to good play, the players having great difficulty in keeping their feet. The score when time arrived stood :—

Cheshires	4 goals.
Rovers	nil.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Week's County Cricket.

INTERNATIONAL 'VARSITY ATHLETICS.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

FINE weather has prevailed at all the places where first-class cricket matches are in progress, and the eight games commenced on Thursday were resumed at the usual hour to-day. The Middlesex team gave further proof, against Yorkshire at Lords yesterday, of what a splendid side they are, and also showed once again that if the first few batsmen fail, the tail is always capable of wagging. Four Middlesex wickets were down for 24 runs, six for 62, and the seventh soon after ; but then MacGregor and Foley played splendid cricket and took the score to 183 without further loss before play ceased. The weather was bright this morning when the overnight not-outs, both of whom were credited with 52, continued their innings. Foley was out with the total at 197. The partnership had thus added 121 runs, and completely altered the complexion of the game. MacGregor did not remain much longer, for the total had only reached 205 when he, like Foley, was caught in the slips by Tunnicliffe. Rawlin and Hearne carried the total to 214, and then the innings terminated. Hirst took six wickets for 66, Rhodes one for 51, Haigh two for 59, and Jackson one for 12. Yorkshire began their innings at twenty-five minutes to one, Jackson and Tunnicliffe going in first. Only eleven runs had been scored when the amateur was given out leg before. The wicket was gradually becoming more difficult, and it was very clear that the batsmen would have to fight hard for runs. To cut a long story short it may be stated that none of the batsmen could do much with the bowling of Hearne and Trott, and the innings, which lasted only an hour and twenty-five minutes, closed for 72. Trott was practically unplayable. His four wickets cost only 7 runs. Hearne took four for 37. The luncheon interval was taken at the close of the innings. Surrey suffered defeat at the hands of the Lancashire team, at Manchester, by an innings and 113 runs. In reply to Lancashire's total of 251 yesterday, Surrey scored 24 for the loss of five wickets. With the exception of Lees the remaining batsmen failed completely and the innings closed for 82. Surrey followed on, but collapsed in a most extraordinary manner. The team were all dismissed for 56, Lancashire winning by an innings and 113 runs.

Immense enthusiasm has been aroused in both England and America by the news that another Oxford and Cambridge v. Yale and Harvard athletic contest is to be brought off this summer. It says much for the Americans' enthusiasm that they accepted the O.U.A.C. and C.U.A.C. challenge within six hours of its receipt. The more so, as a visit to England means their absenting themselves from the Olympic games at St. Louis, to which they had been looking forward so long. This will be the fifth International contest of its kind. It will be remembered that a Yale v. Oxford meeting took place in 1894, when Oxford won by 5 1-2 events to 3 1-2. Cambridge then visited New York in the following year, but were badly beaten by Yale (eight events to 3). The third and fourth meetings also resulted in an "honours easy" verdict, that is, Oxford and Cambridge defeated Yale and Harvard in 1899 by the oddevent while the Americans turned the tables in New York in 1901 by winning by one point. Both teams are therefore anxious to claim supremacy, and this year's struggle is likely to be a memorable one. Both teams will be exceptionally strong all round, but certain contemporaries have erred greatly in permitting the names of the probable English competitors at this stage. This is altogether premature, if not downright nonsensical. The Oxford and Cambridge competitors will not be chosen for some time yet, and any report to the contrary is unauthorised. In all probability, however, Cambridge (England) and Yale (America) will supply the majority of competitors, inasmuch as they won the last respective Inter-University games, But, as usual, an equal number of representatives will be chosen from all four Universities, consistent with reliability. As at present arranged, Mr. C. N. Jackson (hon. treasurer of the O.U.A.C. and himself an Old Blue and record-holder) will train the Oxford and Cambridge team as he did when the 1894 and 1899 meetings were held in England. Yale and Harvard will bring their own trainers, and it is hoped that both Mr. E. J. Wendell and Mr. C.H. Sherrill, if not Mr. G. B. Morison, will accompany them. They will probably accept the offer to train on the O.U.A.C. ground again, as they did in 1894. The meeting will be held at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, some time in July. The exact date, together with other details, have yet to be arranged.

Mr. Buckmaster is making very satisfactory progress after his accident, and is stated to be "ever so much better." It is by no means impossible that he will be able to play in the champion cup at Hurlingham next week after all. Eight teams have entered for this annual tournament, which is, as its name implies, the principal open tournament in the kingdom. In addition to Rugby, the holders, who won last year, and the Old Cantabs, who have so often disputed the championship with them, there will be a strong military element in the coming contest. The Magpies, who started last season, are a purely past and present soldier team, who will play Captain Hobson (12th Lancers), Major J. Vaughan (10th Hussars), Mr. U. O. Thynne (late 60th Rifles), and Captain H. B. Lee (18th Hussars), Hurlingham and Roehampton will be represented by one team each Ranelagh by two. The Ranelagh first team, which inflicted such a sensational defeat on Rugby the other day, consists of Captain L. C. D. Jenner, Mr. A. Rawlinson, Mr. F. A. Gill, and Mr. H. Scott-Robson ; while the other Ranelagh four entered are Mr. A. de Las Casas, Mr. R. Grenfell, Captain the Hon. G. H. Morris, and Captain A. E. W. Harman. The Roehampton team is made up of Captain Hubert Wilson, two of the Messrs. Nickalls, and Captain Hardress Lloyd. The eighth team entered is Handley Cross—Mr. H. Rich, Mr. F. J. Mackey, Colonel Renton, and Mr. F. O. Ellison. The tournament promises to be a very good one this year, and if Mr. Buckmaster is unable to play for the Old Cantabs the final should be fought out by the Ranelagh first team and Roehampton.

Under much better weather conditions than have prevailed throughout the week, the final round in the Amateur Golf Championship was entered upon this morning. The finalists were Mr. W. J. Travis (Garden City. U. S. A.) and Mr. E. Blackwell (Royal and Ancient). There was a large following when Mr. Travis and Mr. Blackwell started on their outward journey. The Royal and Ancient representative, who had the honour, sliced his drive slightly, while Mr. Travis was in splendid line, but sliced his brassy stroke. Mr. Blackwell, however, was in the rough with his iron shot, and the American player, down in five, won the hole. The second hole also fell to Mr. Travis, who, getting down a six yards putt, won the hole in 3. Off the third tee the Garden City player was in the rough and he duffed his second, giving Mr. Blackwell a chance, which he failed to take advantage of on the green, and the hole was halved. Mr. Travis, driving for the time quite as strongly as his opponent (who is regarded as the longest British driver), and showing deadly putting accuracy holed a ten yard put on the fourth green and also securing the fifth hole, became four up. At the "Maiden," the States' representative failed to keep up his reputation for putting, and was also outdriven by Mr. Blackwell, who won the hole in 3. The seventh hole was halved, while at the eighth, Mr. Travis ran down another long putt, and was again four up. The American was badly bunkered at the ninth, driving right into the face of the hazard and after two attempts gave up turning three up. Driving to the tenth hole, Mr. Travis found himself in rough country and further difficulties dogged him when his second shot landed in the bunker. Mr. Blackwell, with a splendid iron stroke, reached the green, and won the hole in 4.

The eleventh and twelth were halved, but at the thirteenth, Mr. Blackwell, after being about fifty yards better off the tee, was weak in his putting, and lost the hole in 5 to 6. The Scotsman was bunkered off his approach at the fourteenth, and lost the hole, Mr. Travis being again four up. Through the green to the fifteenth there was no advantage, but the States player had rather hard luck in putting. He struck the rim of the hole, and jumped out, and Mr. Blackwell, making no mistake, won the hole in 4 to 5. Missing a very easy putt at the sixteenth Mr. Blackwell lost a chance of the hole, which was halved in four. The seventeenth was also halved, and the eighteenth was won by Mr. Travis. The first round result was Mr. Travis 4 up.

Mr. Theodore A. Cook, the hon. sec. to the International Fencing Committee, who have organised the splendid tournament which begins at the Crystal Palace this week and which will be continued until the 9th inst., has furnished us with some interesting particulars with regard to the arrangements. The competitors will, it seems, include representatives, both amateur and professional, of Belgaum, Cuba, France, Holland, Servia, Italy, United States, and other countries, and of course England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen for England :—Captain Alfred Hutton, Lord Howard de Walden, W. H. Grenfell, M. P., Minguel de Beistegu, Paul Ettlinger, and Theodore A. Cook. For France : Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat, and G. Breittmayer. For Belgium : F. van den Abèele and A. Feyerick. For Holland : A. J. Labouchere and F. Kranenburg. The tournament is divided into two portions. From June 1 to 4 amateurs have their turn, and from the 6th to the 9th the professionals will claim attention. Six preliminary pools of eight fencers each have been held to select four men out of each pool for the Foil competition. These will be divided into three pools of eight, who will fight at eleven o'clock on Friday morning, and in the afternoon the final pool of nine fencers for the Foil championship will be decided. These events will be held in the main transent a portion of which has been screened off. Here all the foil fencing will be held, but the Epee competitions will be held on the terrace, unless bad weather interferes. On Friday also begins the most interesting competition of all—the fight between teams of six from four different countries for the International Cup. This contest will be continued on Saturday. The English team will probably be varied against each of its opponents, but the six men in each case, will be chosen from the following nine gentlemen, :—Mr. Felix Clay, Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon, Mr. W. H. Grenfell M.P., the Hon. I vor Guest, M.P., Mr. Cecil Haig, Mr. John Jenkinson(amateur foil champion), Mr. R. Montgomerie, Mr. W. H. C., Stavely and Mr. F. H. Townsend. All the gentlemen taking part in this international contest will figure in the foil competition, and in the individual competition with the duelling sword, which begins on Saturday morning with eight preliminary pools of eight, from each of which three gentlemen are chosen. The professional championships begin on Monday, and many brilliant exponents of the art will compete in the various trials. Next week an assault-at-arms will be given in the Palace, uniting all the amateur and professional talent which has most distinguished itself in the competitions held proviously, and the prizes will be distributed that evening at a banquet in Princes' Restaurant, Piccadilly.

Mr. S. F. Edge, who was chosen by the Races Committee of the Automobile Club to be one of the England's representatives in the Gordon Bennett Cup Race on June 17, has addressed a letter to the secretary of the club asking to be relieved of that honour. Mr. Edge in his letter says :—"At a special meeting of the Races Committee held on May 3 it was resolved—and so stated in the club journal—that the final selection of the cars and drivers to represent us in Germany should not be made until the return of the Races Committee to London. In the face of this resolution a meeting was held in Douglas without the full number of that committee being present, and a decision arrived at within a few minutes of the accident to Mr. Earp apparently on the assumption that neither he nor his car would be fit to represent Great Britain in Germany on June 17. As it has now been publicly demonstrated that both Mr. Earp and his car are if anything a shade better than when they ran in the Isle of Man—I refer, of course, to Mr. Earp's driving the self same car some 250 miles to take part in the Nottingham Automobile Club's hill climb, in which he finished 44·5 sec. behind my Isle of Man car over a mile from standing start—it seems to me to be clearly demonstrated that both Mr. Earp and his car are in perfect condition. I accompanied Mr. Earp over the whole of the drive myself, and I am satisfied that the decision of the Races Committee is against the best interests of British automobilism. As a record, therefore, of my sporting disapproval of a decision given in contravention of proved results, I prefer that your committee shall relieve me of the honour of representing the English club in the Gordon Bennett international race."

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY.

DIFFICULTIES OF SUPPLYING WAR NEWS.

Admiral the Right Hon. Sir J. C. D. Hay presided at the fortieth ordinary general meeting of this Company held on June 1st at the offices, 24, Old Jewry, E. C. After referring to the heavy outlays which the company had been compelled to make in connection with the Somaliland expedition and the Balkan crisis, and from which they were unable to recoup themselves owing to the lack of events to chronicle, the chairman said they were being well served by their correspondent with the Tibet expedition, and were taking measures to ensure an adequate supply of news regarding the important developments which were expected to result from the definite attitude of the Lamas. The war which was raging between Russia and Japan naturally taxed their energies to the utmost. It went without saying that very great expense was involved in reporting the naval and military operations on both sides as quite a number of correspondents have had to be engaged. Interpreters were indispensable, because messages sent over the Japanese field wires must be written in Japanese, which meant that telegrams must be first translated into that language at the front and then retranslated into English at the base. This requirement necessarily trammelled the activity of their representatives, and the most rigorous censorship enforced on the Russian as well as on the Japanese side explained the meagreness of many of the reports received. It would doubtless afford the shareholders gratification to learn that on many occasions the company had been ahead of competitors on this side with important news from the seat of war. A colossal code consisting of half a million phrases which had cost some thousands of pounds and entailed three years of hard work had been completed and was now at the disposal of the public at all the company's agencies.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

June, Saturday 25th—Islam Gymkhana, their ground.
July, Saturday 2nd—R I M Dockyard C Club, their ground.
" " 9th—Kanara Catholic Association C Club, our ground.
" " 16th—Accountant General's C. Club, our ground.
" " 23rd—Eastern Telegraph Athletic Club, their ground.
" " 30th—Customs C. Club, our ground.
Aug. Saturday 6th—Real Instituto Luso-Indiano, our ground.
" " 13th—Customs C. Club, their ground.
" " 20th—P. W. D., C. Club, our ground.
" " 27th—Accountant General's C. Club, our ground.
Sept. Saturday 10th—Government Tele. Recreation Club, our ground.
" " 17th—P. W. D. C. Club, their ground.
" " 24th—Kanara Catholic Association C. Club, our ground.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are Inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE GENESIS OF THE WAR FOR USE IN RUSSIAN SCHOOLS.

The Russian Ministry of Public Instruction has issued, through the curators of the several educational districts, a circular instructing the directors of secondary schools to instil into the minds of their pupils a carefully elaborated theory of the origin and significance of the present war. The Russian Government has made several attempts since the beginning of the war to state its policy in a form which might render it acceptable in the eyes of the Western world, but the broad philosophical foundations of this policy have never been set forth with such admirable clearness as in the circular of the Ministry of Education.

The scheme upon which these lessons in patriotism are to be based is the following :—

1. The expansion of the territory of the Russian State to its present extent is the result (a) of the evenness of the surface of the country from the Baltic Sea to within a short distance of the shores of the Pacific Ocean (the Ural Mountains do not seperate European Russia from Sibsria) and from the slopes of the Carpathians to Central Asia (the steppes in the South of Russia form a natural continuation of the steppes of Inner Asia ; (b) of colonization, in its aspect as a fundamental fact of Russian history. The process of colonization is still going on ; in the latter half of the 19th century more than 200,000 Russian colonists settled in Turkestan, and during the same period a wave of colonization moved in a broad sweep over Siberia, rolling on as far as the shores of the Pacific Ocean (since 1896 200,000 people have settled in Siberia annually). (c) The continual contact, in the east and north-east, with enthnographical elements of slight texture, of a low order of civilization (Finns and Mongols). These elements could not constitute a natural hindrance to the peaceful expansion of the Russian race, though they, by their murderous attacks and robberies, by the reduction to slavery of members of the Russian race, frequently rendered it necessary to secure their obedience by force of arms.

"2. The relations between the Russians and the aboriginal inhabitants of the countries that were peacefully colonized or, under the pressure of necessity, won by the sword were from time immemorial kindly and fraternal in the Christian sense, and contrast favourably with the relations maintained to their colonies by the nations of Western Europe, particularly the English, and even by the (Americans (e.g., the Spaniards in North America, the English in India, the extirpation of aboriginals in Australia and of the Indians in North America ; the present condition of the negroes in the United States, of the native population of the Philippines, of the African tribes in the European colonies in Africa), Russian colonization is carried out in the interests of the agricultural class, the peasantry ; that of Western European nations in the interests of the industrial classes, the capitalists (e.g., India and the colonies in Africa, America, and Australia) ; the Western European States (such as England) draw from their colonies an immense income they live on them. Russia expends on her periphery (colonies) a very considerable sum annually and receives nothing from them in return (e.g., Finland, the Caucasus, the Central Asiatic possessions, and now Manchuria) ; the Russian periphery flourishes at the expense of the centre. All tribes, even those least advanced in civilazation, receive on becoming incorporated into the Russian Empire all the civil rights enjoyed by the Russians themselves, to their most conspicuous representatives the way is opened to the highest positions of State, and their families of high birth are received into the ranks of the Russian aristocracy. In many of the outlying dependencies of Russia (for instance the Privislinsky region, i.e., Poland the Baltic provinces Caucasus and Transcaucasia) the number of educational establishments to which natives of the region have free entrance is increasing more rapidly than in the territory originally Russian. In barbaric Manchuria there have been opened scientific and technical schools, secondary schools for girls and the development of Russo-Chinese public schools has been very noticeable. The civilizing activity of Russia in Asia is immense and arouses wonder, and to a certain extent even envy, throughout the world."

3. The circular proceeds to state that the wars of Russia have been waged (a) with the object of recovering possession of territories of her own, (b) in order to protect her territory from foreign invasion, and (c) in order to effect her own liberation or that of the Christian world in general, " The wars of Western European nations, on the other hand, have borne pre-eminently a selfish and grasping character (the wars of England and Italy in Abyssinia, England's opium war with China and her war with the Boers for the sake of the gold and diamond mines). The eastward trend of Russia has had an elemental character with which the Government has at times found it difficult to struggle.

"5. The eternal, natural and legitimate desire of the Russian people to have a free outlet to the sea. The shores of the Baltic have been recovered, but the outlet to the ocean may be closed at any minute. The Dardanelles are blocked, and the Suez Canal is in the hands of the English.

"6. At the end of the 19th century the scene of the world's historical operations was transferred from the shores of seas to the shores of oceans, among which the Pacific Ocean became especially prominent. Russia has conducted a railway across the whole Asiatic continent to its shores and has peacefully leased Port Arthur from China. The significance of this railway for the world in general, and, in particular the fact of its constituting the direct route from West to East, diminishes the importance of the Suez Canal.

"7. The sudden attack of the Chinese upon Blagovestchensk in which even women took part and which compelled Russia to undertake military operations against China and to occupy Manchuria for the purpose of protecting the railway on which such large sums had been expended by the Russian nation.

"8 Manchuria which was up till recently a wild and little-known country suddenly attract to itself the industrial interests of England and, America with their capitalists. They repeatedly prevent China from concluding with Russia a treaty that shall protect both parties. The plan is formed of expelling the latter from Manchuria in order that England and America may enjoy the fruits of the civilizing activity of Russia and may take her place.

"9. The United States and England thrust forward as an opponent of Russia Japan, a nation hostile and dangerous to themselves, their competitor in industry and in sea-going commerce. They calculated that the war would weaken both Russia and Japan and would render it easier for themselves to further their own interests."

This point deserves special attention as being the first expression of official opinion in Russia in regard to the connexion of England and the United States with the present war. The Press has not been sparing in its efforts to fix the responsibility of the conflict upon these two nations, but the Government itself has made no direct reference to the subject until now.

The remaining paragraphs of the scheme contain the familiar Russian version of the events reading to the outbreak of hostilities and a reassertion of the view that the present war is the first stage in the European conflict with Pan Mongolism.

The fact that the above statement of the Russian case is intended for the minds of schoolboys may excuse certain defects of presentation, though even Russian schoolboys in all the enthusiasm of their patriotism could hardly be expected not to feel the irony of the ascertain that the flourishing condition of education in the newly acquired territories was one justification of the policy that led to the war. But the document reveals much more than mere inability to state a case effectively. It reveals the fact that the Russian Government has hardly yet awakened from its dream of mere instinctive and elemental expansion and absorption and that even the shock of war is only bringing it to realize that it is face to face not with an ethnographical element of loose texture, but with a compactly organized and highly civilized nation that is fully conscious of its rights.—" Times."

MAYFAIR MAXIMS.

"Show me the horses they drive, and I'll tell you the sort of people they are. Appearences are deceptive, but disappearances explain a good deal. Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we go to Hamburg. Truth is stranger than fiction, anyway it is more of a stranger in Mayfair. A woman is just as old as she thinks the others think she looks. Love is enough, but I've heard the same said of £10,000 a year. The magic of first love is that it so seldom leads to matrimony. Manners have now taken the place of morals, and yet no one is much the better.—" London Opinion."

Government advices from Japan, says "Reuter's" Washington correspondent, dwell upon the terrific power of the Japanese Simose powder, the preparation of which is a secret, and which forms the bursting charge of the army and navy shells. The result of the explosions of these shells has astonished United States army observers of the operations. The heaviest armour-piercing shells, with but a small cavity, are rent into countless thousands of sharp fragments, which are hurled through the air with such force that they tear through obstructions, including steel, like machine-gun projectiles.

A PRIESTESS OF DEATH.

WEIRD STORY OF AN EGYPTIAN COFFIN.

MUMMY'S ROMANCE.

In a corner of the First Egyptian Room at the British Museum, behind the crouching body of the prehistoric chief who lived before there were Pharaohs in Egypt or pyramids on the Nile, stands a woman moulded from some ancient form of cardboard. She is merely a shell, the cover of a mummy case. Her hands are crossed upon her breast, and her dark eyes stare forward into vacancy.

According to the catalogue, she is No. 22,542, a problematical royal personage and a priestess of the College of Amen Ra. She lived in the mighty city of Thebes some 1,000 years before Christ.

And about this same coffin cover there hangs as terrible a story as ever an Edgar Allan Poe or a Balzac or Kipling produced from a gloomy imagination.

If you question the attendants in the First Egyptian Room they will shake their heads and say nothing. But there is a famous professor in the Museum who knows that the facts I will presently relate are true, though whether they be a coincidence or a manifestation of supernatural power, who can say ? There is a second professor of the more exact sciences and a traveller of distinction who are equally well informed.

For three months I have been gathering the tangled threads of evidence. I have now in my possession proofs of the identity of all those who suffered from the anger of the priestess of Amen Ra. But for the sake of friends and relatives I have been requested to suppress the names.

IN ANCIENT THEBES.

About the middle of the sixties a party of five friends took ship in a dahabia for a trip up the Nile. They travelled to Luxor, on their way to the Second Cataract, and stayed there to explore the ruins of the great and wonderful city of Thebes, with its avenues of sphinxes and rams, its vast hall of columns, and its temple to Amen Ra, which is unequalled on earth in the sublimity of its ruined magnificence.

Lady Duff Gordon entertained the party at a dinner, while the Consul, Mustapha Aga, held a strange dance of the Galvazi ladies of Luxor. There were salutes and illuminations to mark the arrival of the guests.

One night an Arab sent by Mustapha Aga came to one of their number, Mr. D. as we may call him saying that he had just found a mummy case of unusual beauty. What became of the mummy the man did not explain. The next morning Mr. D. bought the case. Both he and his companions were impressed by its remarkable beauty and by the curious face of the woman portrayed, a face that was filled with a cold malignancy of expression unpleasant to witness.

They had agreed that being all interested in Egyptology, they should apportion their finds by lot, and so, though Mr. D. had been the cause of its discovery, he lost the mummy cover, which passed to a friend, whom we will call Mr. W.

It was on their return journey that the series of misfortunes commenced. Mr. D.'s servant was handing him a gun, when without visible cause it exploded the charge lodging in his arm, which had to be amputated ; a second died in poverty within the year, a third was shot, while Mr. W., the owner of the mummy case discovered on his arrival in Cairo that he had lost a large part of his fortune. He died soon afterwards. The priestess of Amen Ra had signified her displeasure in a very convincing manner.

From the date it was shipped on board the steamer Mr. D. lost sight of the mummy case for several years. He did not at the time in any way associate the misfortunes that had occurred to the party with its discovery but when he next heard of it, and full information of the disasters which had been subsequently associated with its possession, he began to suspect that it was not merely chance, not merely a coincidence, that had brought so sinister a fate on all who had dealings with the priestess of Amen Ra.

OBJECT OF DANGER.

On the arrival of the case in England, it was given by its owner, Mr. W. to a married sister living near London. From the day the case entered the house misfortune followed misfortune. The family suffered large losses, and the end came with painful troubles which need not be specified.

The lady, while in possession of the case, received one day a visit from Mme. Blavatsky. The great Theosophist became very disturbed on entering the room, and after a few minutes' conversation told her hostess that there was something in her house possessed of a most malignant influence. She asked to be allowed to search the house and on discovering the coffin-lid, appealed to her hostess to send away an object which she described as of the utmost danger Her hostess, however, refused, laughing at what she imagined to be an example of foolish superstition.

Some time afterwards the lady sent the case to a well known photographer in Baker-street. Within a week the chief of the firm came down to this lady's house in a state of great excitement. He had, he said, photographed the face with the greatest care, and he could guarantee that no one had touched either the negative or the photograph in any way. Yet it was not the cardboard feature that looked out of the photograph, but a living Egyptian woman staring straight before her with an expression of singular malevolence. Shortly afterwards the photographer died suddenly and mysteriously.

It was about this time that Mr. D. happened to meet the owner of the coffin-lid, and begged her, upon hearing her story, to get rid of it at once She agreed, and a carrier was found to convey it to the British Museum. This carrier died within a week.

ANOTHER " ACCIDENT."

The man who assisted in removing the lid into the Museum buildings met with a serious accident.

Every one of these facts is absolutely authentic.

Mr. D. has since visited the photographers, and at his request the son who carried on the business after the death of his father produced the negatives of the photograph. He knew nothing of the mystery nor that it might possibly be connected with his father's tragic end. After examining the negatives, he assured Mr. D. that they had not been in any way " faked."

It is certain that the Egyptians had powers which we in the twentieth century may laugh at, yet can never understand. There is, for instance, a recorded case of an explorer who carried off a coffin on which was engraved the threat that if the man therein buried was disturbed by any thief of the graves, the body of that thief would be scattered in his death. The explorer laughed, for he was not, he was pleased to say of a superstitious nature ; yet soon afterwards he was torn to pieces by an elephant when shooting.

Since the arrival of the mummy case in the Museum the priestess of Amen Ra has not troubled the learned gentlemen who preside over the room in which she stands. Perhaps it is that the priestess only used her powers against those who brought her into the light of day, and who kept her as an ornament in a private room ; but that now standing among Queens and Princesses of equal rank, with a card setting forth her titles and her dignity before her, she no longer makes use of the malign powers which she possesses. Indeed, the photograph I had taken of her, was a remarkably good likeness, entirely different from the picture which frightened the Baker-street photographer.—B. F. R. in the " Daily Express."

THE MOROCCAN KIDNAPPING INCIDENT

The Moors who kindnapped Mr. Perdicaris and Mr. Varley having submitted their terms of ransom the State Department has decided that their acceptance is absolutely out of the question. The cruiser Atlanta and the gunboats Maristta and Castine of the South Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral Chadwick, have sailed from Teneriffe to join the cruiser Brooklyn at Tangier. The cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, and Cleveland, under Admiral Jewell, have arrived at Horta (Azores), and have been ordered to proceed to Tangier. The length of the stay of the squadrons will depend upon the situation at the time of Admiral Jewell's arrival. If both squadrons are not required for the protection of American interests Admiral Chadwick's ships will cruise in the South Atlantic.

At present Admiral Chadwick will have a free hand to deal with the case, in co-operation with Mr Gummere, the United States Consul. The Chief Raisuli's demands are that an Anglo-American guarantee shall be given that Morocco shall grant immunity for himself and his followers, that the Sultan shall withdraw his forces from the Tangier province, leaving his band in control of the district and that a large ransom shall be collected from the Governors of Tangier and Fez. Mr. Hay, Secretary of State and President Roosevelt are agreed that they cannot meet the terms, which would be equivalent to forcing the Sultan of Morocco to abdicate his authority over a considerable territory in favour of the bandit, and the United States could not guarantee the acts of another Government.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

It is reassuring to learn from the " Lady's Pictorial " that the children of Society are no longer neglected by their parents. " It is " de rigueur " now to be very proud of one's nursery, and to be seen with dainty little maids and picturesquely clad mannikins on every possible occasion. It is only the suburban maiden who now announces that she ' does not like children.' "

Costa Rica does not seem to be so well prepared for revolutions as some of the neighbouring republics. Recently one of his Majesty's ships arrived at Puerto Arenitas and saluted the flag of Costa Rica with twenty-one guns. It took the gunners of Costa Rica two hours to answer the salute. They only had one old muzzle-loader, which had to be allowed to cool after each round.

The astrologers (says " Vanity Fair ") seem determined to kill the Tsar, and their prophecies are very pessimistic. According to the stars, his Majesty cannot possibly escape the direst misfortunes, and it is probable that he will die before the year is out. A revolution in Russia is also foretold, and many other misfortunes, which will seriously affect the other European nations, and amongst them Great Britain.

The millionaire is the fashionable hero in the popular fiction of to-day, says the " Manchester Guardian." In one book we see him represented as the world-conqueror. In another, more sentimental, he is pitied as the arch-sufferer, bent and agonised beneath his responsibilities.

The editor of a certain paper recently received a fine chicken, says " Feathered Life," which he, supposing it to be a token of appreciation from a discriminating reader, took home and enjoyed for dinner. The following day he received this letter ; " Dear Mr. Editor. Yesterday I sent you a chicken in order to settle a dispute which has arisen here. Can you tell us what the chicken died of ? "

Every man may be his own weather prophet, says the " Penny Magazine," and these are the signs of the approach of rain:—

(1) Matches are difficult to light.
(2) Walking-sticks become damp.
(3) Blind-cords become tight—the looser they are the finer and sunnier the day will be.
(4) Gloves contract, and are difficult to put on.
(5) Bootlaces snap.
(6) Silk hats became dull.
(7) Newspapers are damp and easily torn.

Here is a list showing the wholesale way in which baronets have been created since James I. first hit upon the enterprise of " baronet making " :—

James I.	205 baronets.
Charles I.	255 baronets.
Charles II.	426 baronets.
George III.	469 baronets.
Victoria	249 baronets.

Many of these and their descendants have, as a writer in the " Express " shows, come sadly down in the world. Between 1840 and 1870 over fifty baronets were made bankrupt, and the number has greatly increased since then. At the present moment we have seventy-two baronets without any land, fifty-five to sixty whose titles are doubtfully secure, while 184 heirs to baronetcies have fallen into such shame or poverty that they think it better to lose their identity altogether. One is a trooper in the Life Guards, and another is a stationmaster on the Midland Railway.

We hear a good deal in these days, says a writer in " The Treasury," of the havoc wrought by disease germs malignant microbes, or, to use very scientific language, pathogenic organisms. But if all the microbes in the world were destroyed this world would most probably cease to be a habitable place for any except some of the humbiest forms of life.

One may yet travel unconventionally in America. According to a writer in the " Leisure Hour," when a family is moving from east to west, or from west to east, with all its furniture and belongings, it is not infrequent to hire a freight-car—a box-car, as it is known in America—and to use it both for the family and the household goods. In one case of the kind where a family, consisting of a man and wife and one child, was moving from a town in Michigan to one in Connecticut, there were in addition several cows, a horse and some poultry to share the car. A little room was partitioned off in the centre of the car and fitted with cooking-stove, spring-bed, and other necessaries, while the life-stock occupied one end of the car and the furniture was stored in the other. The journey occupied a whole week, but was performed without injury or discomfort either to the family or the animals.

Dr. Leonard Williams, in an artical in this month's " Practitioner," declares that flannel underclothing is a fraud. " Dry flannel, " he says, " is practically unabsorbent, whereas lined, cotton, and silk are in different degrees very absorbent." He concludes that " woollen underclothing is of all others the best calculated to induce a relaxed and unresponsive condition of the skin."

This is how the " Scotsman " begins one of its leaders :—' When Noah's Ark was left high and dry on Mount Ararat, and Noah had pronounced the benediction and the congregation began to skail it must have been a little difficult for the perplexed members to find their way to their respective places of abode."

People suppose that the claque has passed from the London theatres, but it has not passed altogether. There is a man in London who undertakes to supply applause, and has quite a large number of clients (says " To-Day "). The claquer king of London is a most unpretending individual, whose name is worshipped among the very poor folk of Soho, his great recruiting ground.

The " Tailor and Cutter " laments the quietness of trade in the West-End. The " motor craze " is in part responsible for this, for West-End tailors find that ladies and gentlemen are getting into very slovenly habits in the matter of dress, and apparently they are quite indifferent as to what they wear under the loose cover-all when they go motoring. And as many of their best customers are enthusiatic motorists, West-End tailors find a falling off in their trade.

Advice to Mothers !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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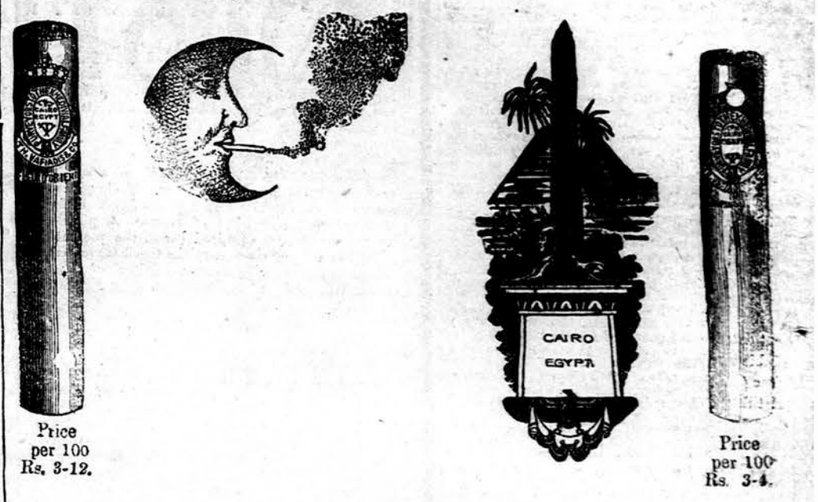

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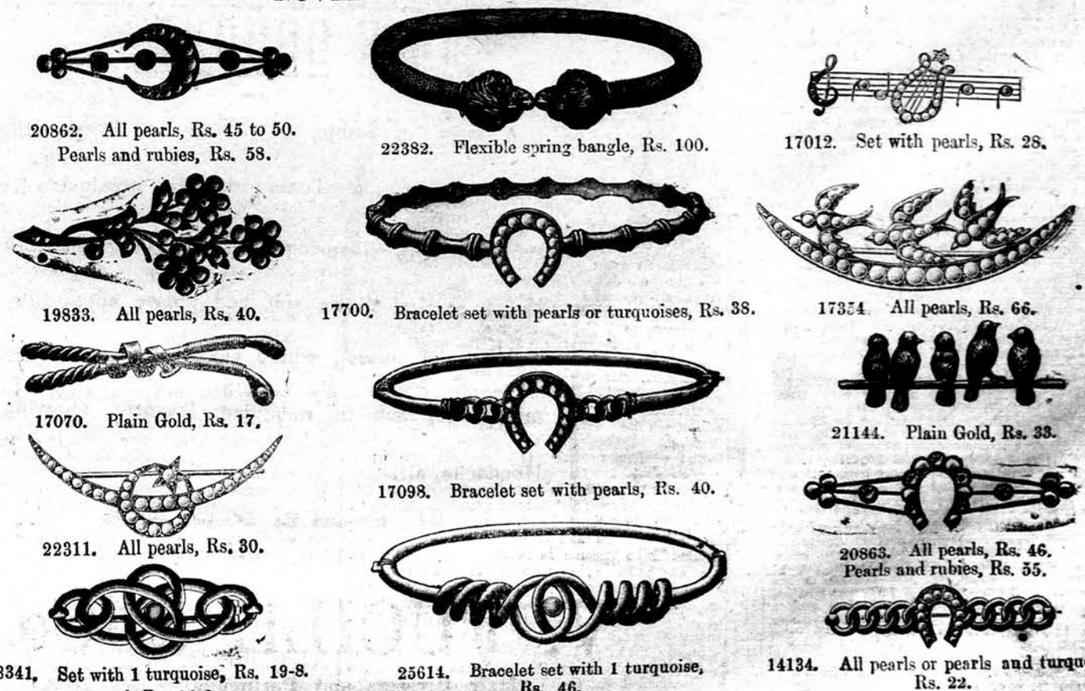

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

MR. BRODRICK has many things to answer for in connection with his administration of the Army, but his gravest blunder has undoubtedly been the extension of the three years' enlistment system to the general service says the 'Broad Arrow.'' The system worked well enough in the Foot Guards, who have no foreign battalions to maintain, but with the infantry of the Line and to the garrison artillery the results are proving disastrous. Mr. Brodrick's belief—or at any rate his hope—was that the grant of service pay after two years' service would induce the bulk of the short service recruits to re-engage to complete eight years with the colours, and so place a sufficient number of long service soldiers at his disposal to provide for the annual Indian and Colonial reliefs. But experience is proving that it will do no such thing. Sir John Colomb, a short time back asked Mr. Arnold-Forster what was the percentage of re-engagements of three years' recruits required in the several arms of the Service to fulfil the requirements of the Army abroad, and what was the percentage of men in the several arms who had so re-engaged. Mr. Arnold-Forster replied—his answer was printed on the notes, which rendered it all the clearer—that the percentage required for cavalry was 41·90 for horse and field artillery 31·33 for infantry of the Line 71·68 and for garrison artillery 100. The figures showing the actual extensions were, for April—when the grant of service pay became operative—in the case of cavalry 28·5, of horse and field artillery 49·5, of infantry of the Line 13·4, and of garrison artillery 48·6. But these April percentages dealt with the three years' men who had put in—many of them—more than two years service, but who were waiting until the 1st. April 1904 to claim the service pay which was only then to be obtained. These percentages were therefore to a certain extent abnormal. The figures for May would more accurately show how far the grant of service pay was acting as an inducement to short service recruits to extend. These May percentages Mr. Arnold Forster also supplied. They were for cavalry 5·64, for horse and field artillery 29 58, for infantry of the Line 12 17, and for garrison artillery 33·76. The figures speak for themselves, they show that the long service soldiers—eight years' men—required to supply next season's foreign drafts will not be forthcoming. This is a serious matter. It has been the habit of War Ministers to legislate for their own time, leaving the future for future Governments to deal with, but it is something new for a Minister to hand over his Department to a colleague in the same Cabinet in a condition which must hamper, if it does not entirely render futile, any scheme the latter may contemplate for its organisation.

The much-discussed theme of the ignorance of the regimental officer is dragged into a Sunday contemporary by quoting from a hitherto unpublished letter of Lord Granville, who was Pitt's cousin and Foreign Secretary, to show that in 1798 his lordship had a very poor idea of the skill and talents of the captains and subalterns of our Army, notwithstanding how they led and fought during the war ' when England single-handed was meeting the world in arms.'' The quotation is given apparently with the object of bringing forward the old accusation now, 100 years later. Lord Roberts, Sir William Butler, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, and Dr. Miller Maguire—'one of the ablest if least conventional of our military writers''—are all named as emphasising the old familiar charge. In a circular recently "presented to the War Office at the request of scores of officers and with the approval of Generals and colonels and the hearty concurance of every educational expert worth his salt," Dr. Maguire characterises the public schools of England as "the curse of the Army, and argues that they are responsible for the shortcomings in the education of the young officer. I have dealt with thousands of British families, he says, and I have no hesitation in saying that the average university and public school so-called gentleman, who does not work at soldiering, or medicine, or the law, or some other profession is the most sordid, most ignorant and most utterly incapable and useless person in any civilised state, and takes a far lower view of his responsibilities to his nation and to his children than does any Scotch, Irish, German, or Jewish shop keeper. There is little reticence of language here, but we have no desire or intention of defending or of going into the matter of the public schools about which Dr. Maguire holds such trenchand and sweeping views, He says that he 'speaks what he know'' as he has studied the question and all topics relating thereto as an expert of twenty-five years. 'Thisk nowledge and experience may be granted to him, and no one can deny that he has the courage of his opinions however strong they may be.

But Doctor Maguire does not confine his attack altogether to the public schools alone. He brings a very serious charge against the parents who send their sons to those institutions. "This censure," he says, "applies to the richer mercantile classes' the landed gentry, and the peerage. I could give the most startling evidence on this head . . . These so-called 'gentlefolk' would prefer to risk the lives of their sons and get them "backsheesh' commissions rather than to 'waste' to use their own language, a few hundred pounds on either mental or physical training, or both tending to make their sons fit to lead their humbler fellows in a crisis. They despise education, and they say so. Not only so, but they would not send their sons even to Eton but for reasons of snobbery.'' We do not quite understand the term "backsheesh' commissions in these days of open competition and examinations but the accusation brought against the presents is rather a rough one. Would Dr. Maguire advocate the abolition of the universities and public schools, or does he wish it merely to be understood that candidates intended for the Army had better be kept away from them, and sent to other sources to be educated and trained for military service? There is no question about the strength of his protest, but then we have Sakespear's authority for knowing that it is possible to "protest too much." Even so far as the contemptuously referred to Eton is concerned that college since its foundation by King Henry VI., upwards of four hundred years ago, has given many splendid servants to the State who have made their mark on English history, and whose reputations the nation has been ready to accept as part of its own glory. It has also given to the British Army good, gallant, and efficient officers who have served their country well in hours of danger and trial, besides winning for themselves a distinguished carreer—from Wellington to Roberts.

No doubt a reduction in national expenditure which has been increasing by leaps and bounds for several years past is highly desirable nevertheless it is a mistaken idea of the leaders of the Opposition to imagine that any reduction at the expense of the Navy would be popular. No doubt in many quarters a curtailment of the Army Estimates involving a reduction of the military forces would be veiwed with comparative indifference; the country however would not tolerate any cheeseparing which affected the strength and efficiency of our naval power. The ordinary man in this country has of late years recognised the fact that the Navy is his real safeguard and the bogey of invasion does not haunt him; moreover so long as he knows that trade is secure he does not trouble himself much regarding the humiliations which his country occasionally suffers in its diplomatic relations with other Powers. In the debate on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's amendment to the second reading of the Finance Bill on the 17th inst., Sir Henry Fowler remarked that if Lord Selborne had his way there would be an indefinite and boundless increase in naval expenditure, seeing as Sir Henry Fowler tried to make out, that we had actually reached a three-power standard and that there would probably be a reaction in the feeling of the country which would possibly refuse the means which were essential to the security of the Empire. We very much doubt if such a bid for popularity as the reduction of our first line of defence would meet with much response except from Little Englanders and others of the same way of thinking. Events in the Far East have clearly shown us that even when the naval strength of belligerents is about equal on the outbreak of hostilities at the seat of war, the balance of power may be so altered within a few hours as to give an adversary the command of the sea, and the consequent opportunity of transporting large armies with comparative safety for a land campaign.

It must be borne in mind that in these days the standard of naval power is calculated by battle ships only, and even when the two battle-ships which it is proposed to lay down this year are completed, we will be only this number in excess of the two greatest naval Powers. The Admiralty has repeatedly explained that having regard to the vast trade we have to protect, and our scattered over-sea possessions, no standard as to cruisers can be adopted, and the Prime Minister remarked on the 17th inst. that we must continue building cruisers in accordance with our actual needs. But, after all, it was the Radical press that dictated the strength of the Navy when the country became alarmed as to our deficiencies ten years ago. It was "The Daily News" that insisted that we should have a battle-ship for every battle-ship possessed by either of the Powers which might act in concert against us, and that for every cruiser built by them we must have two! As a matter of fact, we have at present no surplus in battle-ships over the strength of the two greatest naval Powers, and a few weeks before the outbreak of war in the Far East we had only a slight superiority in cruisers over the three-power combination of France, Russia, and Germany. Yet what "The Daily News," advocated was really a four-power standard in cruisers. It must not be overlooked however that there will be a limit to the future expenditure of some continental nations on their navies, since the forbearance of the foreign tax-payer, who looks to his armies as his first line of defence, will soon be a factor to be reckoned with by his rulers.

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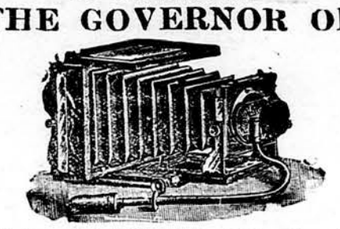

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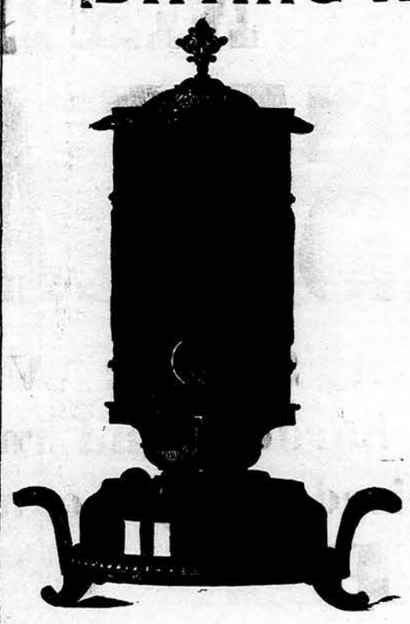

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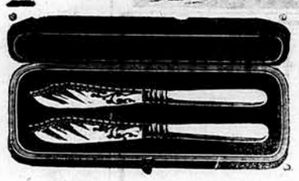

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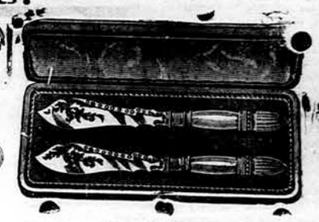

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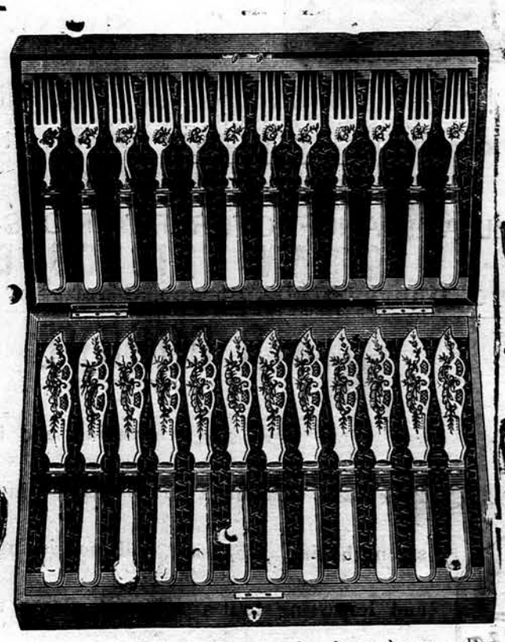

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